



EXCEPTIONAL ROMAN DENARII
FROM A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN COLLECTOR

PRESENTED BY
IRA & LARRY GOLDBERG COINS AND COLLECTIBLES INC.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3 2014, 10:00AM

EXCEPTIONAL ROMAN DENARII FROM A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN COLLECTOR

Tuesday, June 3, 2014 • 10:00 am • Los Angeles, CA



Ira Goldberg



Larry Goldberg

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Online Bidding for the entire sale will be on GoldbergLive Auctions at goldbergcoins.com (17.5% premium) and listed on SixBid and SaleRoom.

Upcoming Auctions

Sale #80 June 1-4, 2014

Pre-Long Beach Auction - U.S. Gold Coins, U.S. Currency & Ancient and World Coins
Two Catalogs, \$15 US each. | \$40 International each

Sale #81 August 31 - September 3, 2014

Pre-Long Beach Auction - U.S. Gold Coins, U.S. Currency & Ancient and World Coins
Two Catalogs, \$15 US each. | \$40 International each

Sale #82 November 8, 2014

The Philatelic Auction featuring U.S. and World Stamps
\$15 US | \$40 International

Sale #83 November 9, 2014

The Manuscript & Collectibles Auction Featuring Collectibles, Historical Documents & Jewelry
\$15 US | \$40 International

Sale #84 January 2015

Evening Session featuring World and Ancient Coins.
To be held at the New York International Numismatic Convention at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.
Catalog and info TBA.

Session Five

Tuesday June 3, 2014, 10:00am

Lot Preview Schedule (in our offices)

By Appointment Only
May 19 - Jan 23rd, 2014
Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm

Open Lot Viewing

May 26th - June 3th, 2014
9am - 5pm

11400 W. Olympic Blvd Suite 800
Los Angeles CA 90064

Goldbergcoins.com

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LM 838
LM 845



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Bonded California Auctioneer
No. 3595453300

EXCEPTIONAL ROMAN DENARII

FROM A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN COLLECTOR

Tuesday, June 3, 2014 • 10:00 am • Los Angeles, CA



ABSENTEE BIDDER FORM

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL TO:
11400 W. Olympic Blvd Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Attn: Bid Department
FAX TO: 310-551-2626

BUYER'S FEE
17.5%

BIDDER INFORMATION

First Name (please print or type)			Last Name			Middle Initial			Today's Date		
Company Name (if applicable)									Resale ID #		
Street Address <input type="checkbox"/> (check if new address)									Customer #		
City			State			Zip Code			Please send my invoice via:		
Telephone Home (Required)			Daytime			Mobile			<input type="checkbox"/> Fax		
Fax			Email						<input type="checkbox"/> Email		
									<input type="checkbox"/> Mail		

Bidders who do not have established credit with Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. or other leading coin dealers must enclose a 25% deposit on bids, or bids will not be executed. See our Terms & Conditions for acceptable methods of payment and before placing any bids. To expedite verification, please provide the full name and zip code of each numismatic reference.

☐ I HAVE ESTABLISHED CREDIT WITH
IRA & LARRY GOLDBERG COINS
& COLLECTIBLES, INC. OR PROVIDED
NUMISMATIC REFERENCES

NUMISMATIC REFERENCES

☐ I HAVE ENCLOSED A DEPOSIT IN
THE FORM OF A (CIRCLE ONE):

Money Order Check

Reference No. _____

Total Amount \$ _____

1.	Name (please print or type)	Business
	Daytime Phone	Zip Code
2.	Name (please print or type)	Business
	Daytime Phone	Zip Code
3.	Name (please print or type)	Business
	Daytime Phone	Zip Code

SIGNATURE

DATE

By signing above, you permit Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. to execute your bid(s)
AND agree to the Terms and Conditions of sale.

**BIDS UNDER 50% OF LOW ESTIMATE
WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED**

For additional bid sheets, please photocopy this page before entering bids.

Read our Terms of Sale before placing bids.

BUYER'S FEE 17.5%

[illegible]

GUIDE FOR ABSENTEE BIDDERS

All bids must be received 6 business hours prior to the Auction Session. Your Absentee Bid Form should contain bids for one sale only; the sale name and sale number should appear at the top. Please place your bids as early as possible. In the event of identical bids, the earliest bid received will take precedence.

Bidders **MUST** read through our Terms and Conditions before submitting bids. These terms contain important information regarding our guarantees, billing, shipping, and return policies.

SUGGESTED BIDDING INCREMENTS			
\$0-99	\$5	\$8K-17999	\$500
\$100-299	\$10	\$18K-49,999	\$1,000
\$300-499	\$20	\$50K-99,999	\$2500
\$500-999	\$25	\$100K-249K	\$5000
\$1K-1999	\$50	\$250K-499,999	\$10K
\$2K-3999	\$100	\$500K- +	\$25K
\$4K-7,999	\$250		

ABSENTEE BIDS

If you are unable to attend the auction in person, and wish to place bids, you may give Goldberg's bid department instructions to bid on your behalf. Our representatives will try to purchase the lot for the lowest price possible, and will not purchase the lot for more than you indicate. This service is free and confidential. Note: Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. offers this service as a convenience to clients who are unable to attend the sale in person, and although we will make every effort, we will not be responsible for error or failure to execute bids.

PLACING ABSENTEE BIDS

To place bids, please use the Absentee Bidder Form provided in this catalog. Be sure to accurately put the lot number and the maximum price you are willing to pay on each lot. Always indicate a top limit or the amount which you would bid if you were attending the auction in person. This amount should not include the buyers commission noted in chapter 16 of the "Terms and Conditions of sale".

MAIL BIDS

When bidding by mail, you frequently purchase lots for less than your maximum bid. On the floor of the auction, bidding will open at 5-10% above the second highest mail bid: We act on your behalf as the highest mail bidder. If the auctioneer recognizes no other bids from the floor, you will be awarded the lot at the opening bid. If bidding proceeds from the floor, the company, acting as your agent, bids in increments over the previous bid. This process is continued until you are awarded the lot or you are outbid by the floor.

LIMIT BIDDERS

If you have a "limit" that you must stay within you must clearly notate this limit on your bid sheet. We will buy your lots as inexpensively as possible but will not exceed your "limit".

"OR BIDS"

Alternative bids should be indicated by using the word "OR" between the lot numbers. Then if your bid on an early lot is successful, we will not continue to bid on any other lots for you. Or, if your early bids are unsuccessful, we will continue to execute bids for alternative lots until a bid is successful. Bids must always be placed in the same order as the lot numbers appear in the catalog.

TELEPHONE BIDS

Bids may be placed by telephone, but are accepted only at Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. discretion and at the risk of the telephone bidder. **We will not be responsible for error or failure to notify the customer in a timely manner during the auction.** The telephone bidder must notify the company at least 24 hours prior to auction all lots the bidder is interested in bidding on. The telephone bidder should have a preconceived idea of the top limit that he/she would like to bid prior to auction. In some instances, the representative of the company will request this information at the time of auction. This information assists us in the bidding process by giving us a range to stay active in the bidding. We will not notify the auctioneer of your limit and will buy your lot at the lowest price possible.

INTERNET BIDDING

Internet bidding is available via GoldbergLive. **You must be registered with our firm to be able to participate in the internet bidding process.** You may view our online catalogs and bid live on our website. Instructions and details are available online. You must be pre-approved to bid via the web. Please note that network down time or internet speed may interfere with bidding. **All internet bids are executed LIVE on the floor during auction. We cannot stop our auction due to technical difficulties. This service is free and confidential. Standard 17.5% premium.** To log in or bid, please go to goldbergcoins.com. Click the Log in or Bid button at top left.

BUYER'S PREMIUM

The "top limit" you indicate on your bid form is for the hammer price only. Please keep in mind that a buyer's premium will be added to the successful bid price of each lot you buy and is payable by you, together with the applicable sales tax and shipping charges which is applied to the total cost of your purchase (the total cost includes the buyer's premium).

SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced within a few days of the sale. Prices realized are posted on our website immediately following each session, and are subject to change until the completion of the sale.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

These Terms and Conditions of Sale set forth the terms of a public auction sale conducted in Los Angeles, California by Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc., a Nevada corporation, California Auction Bond No. 3S95453300 (hereinafter, the "Auctioneer" or "Goldberg"). The Terms and Conditions of sale, the glossary, if any, and all other contents of this catalog are subject to amendment by us by the posting of notices or by oral announcements made during the sale. By participating in any sale, you acknowledge that you are bound by these terms and conditions.

1 This catalog contains the description of property of multiple consignors (the "Consignors"), and may include consignments from Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc., its principals, and affiliated or related companies and their employees, officers, or principals. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, through an agent or employee, or by telephone, facsimile or mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid at the auction, either by completing a registration card or by completing the bid sheet incorporated into the catalogue. The Purchaser acknowledges that an invoice describing a lot by number incorporates the catalogue by reference.

2 By submitting a bid, whether in person, by mail, by phone, by facsimile or through an employee or agent, the Bidder acknowledges (i) receipt of the catalogue, (ii) that the Bidder has read the Terms and Conditions of Sale and the descriptions for the lots on which they have bid, and (iii) that they agree to adhere to these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Acceptance of Bids: Anyone wishing to place bids on lots who will not be attending the live auction must submit their bid(s) at least six (6) business hours prior to the auction session. Bidder is responsible for verifying said bids were received by Goldberg.

3 Each Bidder's determination of its bid should be based upon its own examination of the item(s), rather than the grade represented in this Catalogue or elsewhere. In any purchase or sale, the value of the item(s) is determined by the price. THE PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF VALUATION CONCERNING ANY AND ALL PURCHASES. All Floor Bidders acknowledge that the Auctioneer can decline to accept bids from the a Floor Bidder who is known to have not, in fact, examined the lot prior to the sale.

4 All material shall be sold in separate lots to the highest Bidder as determined by Auctioneer. If any dispute arises during or immediately after the sale of a lot, Auc-

tioneer shall have the right to rescind the lot offered and put the lot up for sale again. In all cases, Auctioneer's decision shall be final. For the protection of any Mail Bidder, no "unlimited" or "buy" bids will be accepted. Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. shall have the right in its sole and absolute discretion to reject any such bid received. When identical bids are received for a lot, preference is given to the first bid received as determined by the Auctioneer. A mail bid will take precedence over an identical floor bid; a Floor Bidder must bid higher than the highest mail bid to be awarded any lot.

5 Bids must be for an entire lot and each lot constitutes a separate sale. No lot will be broken up unless the Auctioneer determines otherwise. Lots will be sold in their numbered sequence unless Auctioneer directs otherwise.

6 All lots may carry a reserve. For purposes of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, a reserve means a confidential price below which the Auctioneer will not sell an item or will re-purchase on behalf of the Consignor or for the account of Goldberg.

7 The Auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller; a Bidder by mail, telephone or facsimile; or any other participant in the sale. The Auctioneer may also bid on behalf of the Consignor up to the amount of the reserve, by (i) accepting bids from floor agents on behalf of the Consignor, or any affiliated or related company of the Auctioneer or the Consignor; (ii) by placing successive or consecutive bids for any lot; or (iii) by placing bids in response to other Bidders.

8 Auctioneer reserves the right, at his sole discretion, (i) to accept or decline any bid, (ii) to accept or decline any challenge to any bid or bidding increment, (iii) to reduce any mail bid received, (iv) to open the bidding of a lot at any level deemed appropriate by the

Auctioneer, and (v) to determine the prevailing bid. Bids will not be knowingly accepted from persons under eighteen (18) years of age without a parent's written consent containing an acknowledgment that the Terms and Conditions of Sale herein and indicating their agreement to be bound thereby on behalf of the Bidder.

9 It is unlawful and illegal for Bidders to collude, pool, or agree with another bidder to pay less than the fair value for a lot. Bidders in the sale acknowledge that the law provides for substantial penalties in the form of treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs for those who violate these provisions.

10 Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. reserves the right to withdraw any lot at any time, even after the hammer has fallen, until the Purchaser has taken physical possession of the lot. No Consignor who has registered to bid at the sale (or at any other time unless otherwise provided in the consignment agreement), or any Purchaser or prospective Bidder shall have a right to claim any damages, direct, consequential or otherwise, if a lot is withdrawn, even after the sale.

11 GOLDBERG IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS IN BIDDING. A Bidder should make certain to bid on the correct lot and that the bid is for an amount **(plus the seventeen and one-half percent (17.5%) Buyer's Commission)** that he or she is willing and able to pay. Since other Bidders (by mail, facsimile or other electronic media and in person) will be present, and since a re-offering could damage the momentum of the sale, once the hammer has fallen and the Auctioneer has announced the winning Bidder, such Bidder is unconditionally bound to pay for the lot, even if the Bidder has made a mistake.

12 THIS IS NOT AN APPROVAL SALE. All lots sold to the highest Bidder as determined by **(Continued on next page)**

Auctioneer are final. Floor Bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots which they are interested in purchasing because all sales of items viewed by Purchasers in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, telephone or facsimile, and all lots bid upon by the Floor Bidders, together with all those presenting Goldberg with a resale certificate, out of state resale certificate, or similar evidence that they are acting as a dealer ARE FINAL AND SUCH ITEMS MAY NOT BE RETURNED. If the description of any lot in the catalogue is incorrect, the lot is returnable if returned within five (5) calendar days of receipt, and received by Goldberg no later than twenty-one (21) calendar days after the sale date. No return or refund of any auction lot will be considered except by reason of lack of authenticity, unless otherwise provided in these Terms and Conditions of Sale. All lots are sold under the condition that any claims challenging grading, authenticity or methods of manufacture must be made in writing within five (5) calendar days of receipt of material.

All disputed lots must be returned intact as received in their original, sealed and unopened container. Late remittance or removal of any lot from its original container constitutes just cause for revocation of all return privileges for any reason.

13 All prospective Bidders who are allowed the opportunity to examine lots prior to the sale shall personally assume all responsibility for any damage they cause in so doing. Goldberg shall have sole discretion in determining the value of the damage caused, which shall be promptly paid by the prospective Bidder.

14 Title to any lot remains with Consignor, any secured party of the Consignor, or assignee of Consignor, as the case may be, until the lot is paid for in full by Purchaser. Goldberg reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering any lot to the successful Purchaser.

15 It is the Purchaser's responsibility and obligation to have the lots fully insured while in his or her possession. Purchaser assumes any and all RISK OF LOSS once the lot(s) is in Purchaser's possession.

16 BUYER'S COMMISSION OF SEVENTEEN & ONE-HALF PERCENT (17.5%). will be added to all purchases made by all Purchasers, except Consignors, regardless of Purchaser's affiliation with any group or organization, and will be based upon the total amount of the final bid.

17 Pursuant to a separate agreement with Auctioneer, Consignors or their agents may be permitted to bid on their own lots in the sale and may receive a rebate commission in whole or in part if successful. Under some circumstances, Goldberg may agree with a Consignor (i) not to require the Consignor to pay for all or part of any items bid upon or re-purchased by the Consignor; (ii) when or where an advance has been made, to have the Consignor pay an agreed upon difference to Goldberg; or (iii) to allow an offset against other transactions with Consignor. Where the Consignor has re-purchased a lot and the lot is either returned to the Consignor or otherwise dealt with or disposed of in accordance with the Consignor's direction, or pursuant to contractual agreement, Goldberg reserves the right to so note in the prices realized or to omit a price from the price realized. Every Consignor who registers to bid in the sale, whether to "protect" a lot, or for any other purpose, agrees to all other Terms and Conditions of Sale per this agreement.

18 Lots must be paid for within 14 days of receipt of invoice or delivery. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, auction sales are strictly cash above \$2,500.00 in U.S. Funds payable through a bank in the United States. Contact Goldberg for wiring instructions before sending a wire. Goldberg reserves the right to decline to release lots for which funds have not yet cleared. Credit card (Visa & Mastercard only) purchases will be accepted on totals not exceeding \$5,000. On any cash transaction or series of transaction exceeding \$10,000, Treasury Form 8300 may be filed.

19 Purchaser agrees to promptly pay, on demand, any sales tax, or any other tax, if required by law to be collected, postage, handling, and shipping insurance **plus the seventeen and one-half percent (17.5%) Buyer's Commission** and any other taxes required by law to be charged or collected, together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed.

20 Purchaser grants to Goldberg or its assigns the right to offset any sums due, or found to be due Purchaser by Goldberg, and to make such offset from any past, subsequent or future consignment, or items acquired by Purchaser in possession or control of Goldberg or from any sums due to Purchaser by Goldberg. Purchaser further grants Goldberg a purchase money security interest in such sums or items to the extent applicable, and agrees to execute such documents as may be reasonably necessary to grant Goldberg such security interest. Pur-

chaser agrees that Goldberg and its assigns shall be a secured party with respect to items bought by Purchaser and in the possession of Goldberg, to the extent of the maximum indebtedness, plus all accrued expenses, until the indebtedness is paid.

21 By bidding in this sale, Purchaser personally and unconditionally guarantees payment. If the Purchaser is a corporation, the officers, directors, and principals of the corporation hereby agree to personally and unconditionally guarantee payment as part of the corporation's agreement to bid. The authorized representative of any corporate Purchaser who is present at the sale shall provide Goldberg or its agent, prior to the commencement of the bidding (or at the time of registration), with a statement signed by each principal, director and officer that they each personally and unconditionally guarantee any payment due Goldberg.

22 No bids will be accepted from Floor Bidders and Mail Bidders who have not previously established credit with Goldberg unless they first (i) furnish satisfactory credit references or (ii) deposit at least twenty-five percent (25%) of their total bids for that session(s), or such other amounts as Goldberg may require, in its sole and absolute discretion. Any deposits made pursuant to this paragraph will be applied to such Bidders purchases. Any unused portion of such deposit will be promptly refunded upon clearance of the funds.

23 On any accounts past due, Goldberg reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges, pursuant to these Terms and Conditions of Sale or as set forth in the Purchaser's invoice. If the auction invoice is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will earn interest at the rate of one-and-one-half percent (1 1/2%) per month until paid. In the event this interest rate exceeds the interest permitted by law, the same shall be adjusted to the maximum rate permitted by law. Goldberg further reserves the right to resell the merchandise, or to have an affiliated or related company do so. Purchaser agrees to pay all reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and other collection costs incurred by Goldberg or any affiliated or related company to collect past due invoices, including reasonable costs of any resale of the merchandise. Purchaser also agrees to pay the difference between the resale price and any previous disbursements. Money realized from the resale shall be applied as follows: (i) to pay sums due to the consignor, (ii) to pay Goldberg standard commissions and **(Continued on next page)**

fees for the resale, (iii) to pay Goldberg any sums owed to it by purchaser, and the remainder, if any, will be paid to the Purchaser. Goldberg reserves the right to assign its interest to any third party.

24 Goldberg may at its sole and absolute discretion, make loans or advances to Consignors and/or prospective Purchasers.

25 The Auctioneer may bid for his or its own account at any auction (even though it may not be required to pay a Buyer's Commission, or other charges that other Purchasers may be required to pay) and may have access to information concerning the lots and items contained therein that is not otherwise available to the public. Any conflict of interest or claim of competitive advantage resulting therefrom is expressly waived by all participants in the sale.

26 If a dispute arises concerning ownership of a lot that has been bid upon, Goldberg reserves the right to commence a statutory interpleader proceeding at the expense of the Consignor and successful Purchaser and any other applicable party, and in such event Goldbergs shall be entitled to its reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

27 In the event of a successful challenge to the title to any goods purchased, Goldberg agrees to reimburse any Purchaser in an amount equal to the successful bid price actually paid by Purchaser at auction plus any Buyer's Commission actually paid, in full and complete satisfaction of all claims, such reimbursement once tendered by Goldberg, relieves and releases Goldberg from any responsibility whatsoever to the Purchaser, even if the instrument is not cashed or is returned.

28 Goldberg reserves the right to postpone the auction sale or any session thereof for a reasonable period of time for any reason whatsoever, and no Bidder or prospective Bidder shall have any claim as a result thereof, including consequential damages.

DISCLAIMERS AND WARRANTIES

ALL ITEMS OFFERED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE. THIS IS A LIMITED WARRANTY THAT THE ITEM SOLD IS NOT COUNTERFEIT, THAT ITS DATE OR MINTMARK HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED AND THAT THE COIN HAS NOT BEEN "REPAIRED."

29 Any other warranty is expressly disclaimed; Goldberg offers no representation that a numismatic item has or has not been

cleaned; that any toning is natural or artificial; that any coin will meet the standards or grade of any independent grading service; that any item has a particular provenance or pedigree, or that a numismatic item is struck or produced in a particular style. Any statement concerning such matters reflects an opinion only. Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a proof or as a business strike relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity.

a. The descriptions contained herein represent the Cataloger's good faith opinion, or the opinion of an independent grading service, as to the state of preservation and strike. When a grade from an independent grading service is utilized, the information is provided strictly for the convenience of the bidder by mail, telephone or facsimile. Bidders and Purchasers acknowledge that (i) grading is an art, not a science; (ii) the grades contained in the catalogue represent the opinion of the Auctioneer based upon its experience; (iii) it is possible that two people will not always grade the same items alike; and (iv) as market conditions change, grading standards change, and will most likely continue to do so in the future. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY GRADE DESCRIPTION, WHICH IS MERELY AN OPINION THAT IS LIKELY TO DIFFER, EVEN AMONG EXPERTS. PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS CONCERNING AND RELATED TO THE GRADING OF A LOT BY AN INDEPENDENT GRADING SERVICE.

b. Grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the item(s) purchased; and the opinion of third parties (including independent grading services) may differ from the independent grading service's opinion or interpretation of Goldberg. Goldberg shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination or certification by any independent grading service.

c. All oral and written statements made by Goldberg and its employees (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Goldberg has authority to vary or alter these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of Goldberg authorized to do so.

d. Bidders shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever.

e. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Terms and Conditions of Sale, COINS LISTED IN ANY CATALOGUE GRADED BY PCGS, NGC, ICG, SEGS, ACCUGRADE, PCI, NTC OR ANACS CACHET MAY NOT BE RETURNED FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER. Please note that lack of a CAC seal does not necessarily mean that a coin was rejected. Not all coins were submitted for examination. World Coins with "WINGS" gold stickers represent the opinion of WINGS LLC. Sticker coins cannot be returned for any reason.

30 By bidding in the sale, (whether in person, by mail, telephone or facsimile, or through an agent), Bidder expressly consents to the following

WAIVER AND RELEASES

Purchaser, for himself, his heirs, agents, successors and assigns, generally and specifically waives and releases, and forever discharges Goldberg, and its respective affiliates, parents, shareholders, agents, subsidiaries, employees, members of their respective boards of directors, and each of them, and their respective successors and assigns from any and all claims, rights, demands and causes of action and suites, of whatever kind or nature, whether in law or equity, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, which Purchaser may claim to have with respect to and/or arising out of, or in connection with any challenge to the title to any good purchased, the sale itself and/or the auction, except for reimbursement in the amount equal to any bid actually paid by Purchaser, plus any Buyer's Commission actually paid by Purchaser where such reimbursement is authorized in these Terms and Conditions of Sale. It is the intention of Purchaser that this waiver and release shall be effective as a bar to each and every claim, demand, cause of action and suit that may arise hereunder, and Purchaser hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives any and all rights and benefits otherwise conferred upon him by the provisions of the California Civil Code, which reads in full as follows:

"A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR." (continued)

31 Neither Goldberg nor any affiliated or related company shall be responsible for incidental or consequential damages arising out of any failure of the Terms and Conditions of Sale of the **(Continued on next page)**

auction or the conduct thereof and in no event shall liability for any such failure exceed the purchase price paid.

32 The sole remedy that any Purchaser in the auction shall have, whether such Purchase is bidding in person, by mail, by facsimile, by telephone, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any.

33 Upon payment of any disputed sum, which in no event shall be greater than the original purchase price actually paid by Purchaser plus any commission or premium actually paid by Purchaser to Goldberg, Auctioneer and its employees shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the Bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund, any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. Should the Purchaser decline to do so, Purchaser hereby grants to Goldberg a limited power of attorney to unconditionally effect such release.

34 Rights granted to Bidders and Purchasers under these Terms and Conditions of Sale are personal and may not be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred on any Bidder or Purchaser by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty. "Purchaser" shall mean the original Purchaser of the property from Goldberg and not any subsequent owner or other person who may acquire or have acquired an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed in writing to Goldberg prior to the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.

35 If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, then in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, Goldberg may at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining all payments made by Purchaser as liquidated damages, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the property and (some or all other property of the Purchaser held by Goldberg, if Goldberg deems necessary), in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Goldberg to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued

charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Goldberg. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser. If Goldberg gives notice, it shall be by U.S.P.S. Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested to the address utilized on the Bid Sheet, Auction Consignment and Security Agreement or other address known to Goldberg. Such sale will be at Goldberg standard commission rates at public or private sale, within California, or at another location outside of California to be determined by Goldberg. At the time of sale the defaulting party shall not bid nor be permitted to bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to Goldberg, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, collection agency fees and costs and any other costs or expenses incurred thereunder. If a lot or item is not paid for, and is sold by Goldberg for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Goldberg shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser shall remain liable to Goldberg if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Goldberg, Purchaser grants to Goldberg a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the legal rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of Goldberg. To the extent permitted by law, Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law.

36 These Terms and Conditions of Sale and the auction shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the State of California, whether or not the auction is and these Terms and Conditions of Sale are fully performed in California.

37 Purchaser acknowledges and agrees that the competent courts of the State of California shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute(s) arising hereunder, and Purchaser hereby agrees that any dispute arising hereunder shall be litigated exclusively in the courts of the State of California, and not elsewhere, regardless of any party's current or future residence or domicile. Purchaser further agrees that venue shall be in the Superior Court of Los Angeles, in the State of California.

38 ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS

The Bidder/Purchaser shall pay to Goldberg all costs and expenses of collection of amounts due herein, or to otherwise enforce any or all provisions of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, the subject matter of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, or any other agreement entered into with Goldberg, including but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred before legal action, if any, is commenced. The Bidder/Purchaser further agrees that in any litigation or other proceeding based upon, arising out of or related to these Terms and Conditions of Sale, the Bidder/Purchaser shall pay to Goldberg its attorney fees and other expenses and costs incurred in connection with the litigation or other proceeding if Goldberg is the prevailing party.

39 If any section of these Terms and Conditions of Sale or any term or provision of any section is held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining sections or terms and provisions of a section shall continue in full force and effect without being impaired or invalidated in any way. AS STATED IN THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE Certain lots may be reserved by the Consignor. If the Auctioneer identifies a Consignor bidding on his own property, an announcement will be made that the Consignor is now bidding. If the Consignor places a bid in the mail bid book and is successful, the Auctioneer will announce that the lot has been passed.

40 These Terms and Conditions contain the entire agreement and understanding between Goldberg and Bidder concerning the auction and any items bid on or purchased at the auction. Bidder acknowledges that Goldberg has not made any promises, representations or warranty to bidder, not contained herein concerning the auction and any items bid on or purchased at the auction. ■

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3000

Anonymous. Silver Denarius (4.36 g), 207 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, X (denomination). *Reverse:* ROMA in relief in linear frame below, the Dioscuri on horseback riding right, each holding couched spear; above, crescent. Crawford 57/2; Sydenham 219; RSC 20i. Lustrous and well centered. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$400 - 500



3001

Anonymous. Silver Denarius (3.47 g), 194-190 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, X (denomination). *Reverse:* ROMA in relief in linear frame below, the Dioscuri on horseback riding right, each holding couched spear; above, crescent. Crawford 137/1; Sydenham 314; RSC 20i. Perfectly centered with attractive pastel iridescent toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$600 - 700

Ex NAC 61 (5-6 October 2011), 604.



3002

Pinarius Natta. Silver Denarius (3.95 g), 155 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, X (denomination). *Reverse:* NA-T below, ROMA in relief in linear frame in exergue, Victory, holding whip and reins, driving galloping biga right. Crawford 200/1; Sydenham 382; Pinaria 2. Well struck and perfectly centered. Nicely toned with golden iridescence on the reverse. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value.....\$400 - 500

Ex Roma IV (30 September 2012), 451.

3003

C. Scribonius. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 154 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, X (denomination). *Reverse:* C SCR below, ROMA in relief in linear frame in exergue, the Dioscuri on horseback riding right, each holding couched spear. Crawford 201/1; Sydenham 380; Scribonia 1. Well centered and attractively toned with traces of reddish iridescence. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$400 - 500

Ex Roma IV (30 September 2012), 449.





3004

Spurius Afranius. Silver Denarius (3.79 g), 150 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, X (denomination). *Reverse:* S AFRA below, ROMA in relief in linear frame in exergue, Victory, holding whip and reins, driving galloping biga right. Crawford 206/1; Sydenham 388; Afrania 1. Well centered and lustrous. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600



3005

Q. Marcius Libo. Silver Denarius (4.06 g), 148 BC. Rome. LIBO behind, head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; below chin, X (denomination). *Reverse:* Q (MA)RC below, ROMA in relief in linear frame in exergue, the Dioscuri on horseback riding right, each holding couched spear. Crawford 215/1; Sydenham 395; Marcia 1. Boldly struck on a large flan, well centered and lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600

Ex Roma II (2 October 2011), 398.



3006

L. Sempronius Pitio. Silver Denarius (3.54 g), 148 BC. Rome. PITIO behind, head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; below chin, X (denomination). *Reverse:* L SEM[P] below, ROMA in relief in linear frame in exergue, the Dioscuri on horseback riding right, each holding couched spear. Crawford 216/1; Sydenham 402; Sempronia 2. A superb specimen, needle sharp and perfectly centered; all lightly toned. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,200

Ex NAC 61 (5-6 October 2011), 922.



3007

Anonymous. Silver Denarius (4.09 g), 143 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, X (denomination). *Reverse:* ROMA in exergue, Diana, holding torch and reins, driving galloping biga of stags right; below, crescent below. Crawford 222/1; Sydenham 438; RSC 101. Well struck, perfectly centered and lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$800 - 900

Ex NAC 61 (5-6 October 2011), 942.



3008

C. Serveilius M.f. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 136 BC. Rome. ROMA below, head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, wreath and denomination. *Reverse:* [CS] ERVEIL M F in exergue, the Dioscuri riding in opposite directions, heads turned to face one another, each holding couched spear. Crawford 239/1; Sydenham 525; Servilia 1. Lustrous and untoned, perfectly centered. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$900 - 1,000

Ex Gemini IX (8 January 2012), 240.

3009

M. Marcius Mn.f. Silver Denarius (3.93 g), 134 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, modius; below chin, denomination. *Reverse:* M (MAR)-C / RO-MA in two lines below, Victory, holding whip and reins, driving galloping biga right; below, two wheat ears dividing legend. Crawford 245/1; Sydenham 500; Marcia 8. Well struck, perfectly centered and lustrous. A touch of delicate golden toning adds to its appeal. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$800 - 900

Ex Nomisma 37 (4 October 2008), 96.





3010

M. Aburius M.f. Geminus. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 132 BC. Rome. GEM behind, head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; below chin, denomination. *Reverse:* M (AB)(VR)I below, ROMA in exergue, Sol, holding whip and reins, driving galloping quadriga right. Crawford 250/1; Sydenham 487; Aburia 6. Lustrous and well centered. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,200

Ex Gorny & Mosch 190 (11 October 2010), 422.



3011

Q. Caecilius Metellus. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 130 BC. Rome. Q (ME) (TEL) behind, head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; below chin, denomination. *Reverse:* ROMA in exergue, Jupiter, holding thunderbolt, reins and branch, driving slow quadriga right. Crawford 256/1; Sydenham 509; Caecilia 21. Boldly struck and well centered. Traces of luster present and lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$600 - 700



3012

C. Cassius. Silver Denarius (3.98 g), 126 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, denomination above voting urn. *Reverse:* C CASSI below, ROMA in exergue, Libertas, holding pileus, scepter and reins, driving galloping quadriga right. Crawford 266/1; Sydenham 502; Cassia 1. Well struck and superb. Traces of luster and delicately toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$800 - 900

Sternberg XXXII (28 October 1996), 172.



3013

T. Quinctius Flaminius. Silver Denarius (3.97 g), 126 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; behind, flamen's cap; below chin, denomination. *Reverse:* T Q below, ROMA in exergue, the Dioscuri on horseback galloping right, each holding spear and shield; below, Macedonian shield. Crawford 267/1; Sydenham 505; Quinctia 2. Boldly struck and perfectly centered, all attractively toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,500

Ex Roma II (2 October 2011), 409; Goodman Collection (CNG 43, 24 September 1997), 1602; Swiss Bank 33 (22 September 1993), 499.



3014

C. Claudius Pulcher. Silver Denarius (3.94 g), 110-109 BC. Rome. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head and circular decoration on bowl. *Reverse:* C PVLCHER in exergue, Victory, holding reins, driving galloping biga right. Crawford 300/1; Sydenham 569; Claudia 1. Finely detailed, delicately toned and perfectly centered. A superb example thus quite rare. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$700 - 800

Ex Nomisma 37 (4 October 2008), 77.



3015

L. Scipio Asiagenus. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 106 BC. Rome. Laureate head of Jupiter left; in right field, O and pellet. *Reverse:* L SCIP ASIAG in exergue, Jupiter, holding scepter and reins, and hurling thunderbolt, driving galloping quadriga right. Crawford 311/1a; Sydenham 576; Cornelia 24b. Fine serrated edges. Well struck and perfectly centered, all delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

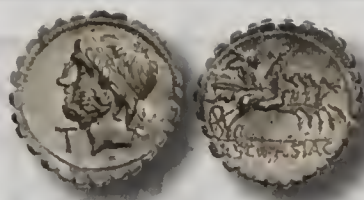
The reverse records the decisive victory over Antiochos III the Great of Syria in 190 BC by the moneyer's ancestor, L. Cornelius Scipio, and his ancestor's brother, Scipio Africanus, at the Battle of Magnesia. The victory resulted in Roman control over the internal affairs of much of Asia Minor, greatly adding to the domains administered directly by Rome and bringing her one step closer to total dominance of the entire Mediterranean region.

In his later career, this moneyer become co-consul with C. Norbanus in 83 BC, and raised two armies to oppose Sulla during the Second Civil War. He was no match for the wily dictator and his hardened legions, however; both of his armies deserted him, defecting to Sulla, without ever committing to battle.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,200

Ex Triton XV (3-4 January 2012), 1467; *Tkalec* (27 February 2008), 45.





3016

L. Scipio Asiagenus. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 106 BC. Rome. Laureate head of Jupiter left; in left field below chin, T. *Reverse:* L SCIP ASIAG in exergue, Jupiter, holding scepter and reins, and hurling thunderbolt, driving galloping quadriga right. Crawford 311/1b; Sydenham 576a; Cornelia 24c. Well struck and finely detailed. Lustrous surfaces and lightly toned. A superb example thus quite scarce. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value\$600 - 700

Ex Tkalec (8 September 2008), 56.



3017

Lucius Appuleius Saturninus. Silver Denarius (4.00 g), 104 BC. Rome. Head of Roma left, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head. *Reverse:* L SATVRN in exergue, Saturn driving galloping quadriga right; above, pellet and T. Crawford 317/3a; Sydenham 578; Appuleia 1 var. Perfectly centered and delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$500 - 600

Ex Roma V (23 March 2013), 527.





3018

C. Coelius Caldus. Silver Denarius (3.91 g), 104 BC. Rome. Head of Roma left, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head. *Reverse:* C COIL below, CALD in exergue, Victory, holding reins, driving galloping biga left; above X with two pellets. Crawford 318/1a; Sydenham 582; Coelia 2. Boldly struck in high relief and well centered on a nice wide flan. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The control mark on the reverse of the denarii of C. Coelius Caldus consists of a Latin letter either alone or with up to four pellets. No control is found on more than one die.

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,300

Ex LHS 100 (23-24 April 2007), 384.



3019

Q. Thermus M.f. Silver Denarius (3.91 g), 103 BC. Rome. Head of Mars left, wearing crested helmet ornamented with plume on side. *Reverse:* Q (THE)RM M F in exergue, Roman and barbarian soldiers fighting, each holding forth a shield and raising a sword, the Roman soldier on the left protecting a fallen comrade. Crawford 319/1; Sydenham 592; Minucia 19. Well struck and well centered with attractive light multi-color toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

It is likely that the reverse alludes to a specific event of martial prowess of one of the moneyer's ancestors, but if so the precise details have been lost to us. Perhaps it relates to Quintus Minucius Thermus, consul in 193 BC, who, according to Livy, distinguished himself fighting the Ligurians: "Before the consul Lucius Quinctius arrived in his province, Quintus Minucius, in the neighborhood of Pisa, met the Ligures in a pitched battle; he killed nine thousand of the enemy, routed and put to flight the rest and drove them into their camp" (Livy XXXV, 21.7-8). However, he was not awarded a triumph by the Senate for this campaign, although earlier he had received one for fighting the Iberians near Turdo in Spain.

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,200

Ex Heritage 3019 (4 April 2012), 23256; M&M Deutschland 9 (4 5 October 2001), 438.





3020

L. Julius L.f. Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.97 g), 103 BC. Rome. CAESAR behind, head of Mars left, wearing crested helmet ornamented with plume on side; above, pellet and N (retrograde). *Reverse:* L IVLI L F in exergue, Venus Genetrix, holding scepter and reins, driving biga of Cupids left; before, lyre; above, pellet and N (retrograde). Crawford 320/1; Sydenham 593a; Julia 4a. Well centered and delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Similar to the control for the denarius of C. Coelius Calvus above, the controls found on the denarii of L. Julius L.f. Caesar are the letters of the Latin alphabet (only through S) either alone or found accompanied by one or two pellets. The same control mark that is found on the obverse invariably appears on the reverse also, and no pair of controls has more than one pair of dies.

Estimated Value..... \$800 - 900

Ex NAC 73 (18 November 2013), 83; Sternberg XXII (20 November 1989), 190.

3021

C. Vibius C.f. Pansa. Silver Denarius (3.99 g), 90 BC. Rome. PANSA behind, laureate head of Apollo right; below chin, uncertain symbol. *Reverse:* C VIBIVS C F in exergue, Minerva, holding trophy, reins and spear, driving galloping quadriga right. Crawford 342/5b; Sydenham 684; Vibia 2d. Well struck and perfectly centered. Delicate golden luster. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

There are several distinct varieties of the denarii of C. Vibius C.f. Pansa. On those with the quadriga reverse, Crawford types 342/4 and 342/5, there are two varieties, with and without Victory flying above. Crawford notes that the figure of Victory on Pansa's coinage presumably reflects Roman successes during the Social War.

Estimated Value\$500 - 600

Ex Tkalec (29 February 2008), 95.





3022

L. Titurius L.f. Sabinus. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 89 BC. Rome. SABIN behind, bare head of King Tatius right; before, A PV; below chin, palm branch. *Reverse:* [L] TITVRI in exergue, Tarpeia, facing, buried to her waist in shields, with raised hands she tries to thrust off two soldiers who are about to cast their shields onto her; above, star in crescent. Crawford 344/2c; Sydenham 699a; Tituria 5. Attractively toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The story of Tarpeia as depicted on this coin was well-known in ancient Rome, and is recounted by Livy: "The last of these wars was commenced by the Sabines and proved the most serious of all... Spurius Tarpeius was in command of the Roman citadel. Whilst his daughter had gone outside the fortifications to fetch water for some religious ceremonies, Tatius bribed her to admit his troops within the citadel. Once admitted, they crushed her to death beneath their shields, either that the citadel might appear to have been taken by assault, or that her example might be left as a warning that no faith should be kept with traitors. A further story runs that the Sabines were in the habit of wearing heavy gold armlets on their left arms and richly jeweled rings, and that the girl made them promise to give her 'what they had on their left arms,' accordingly they piled their shields upon her instead of golden gifts. Some say that in bargaining for what they had in their left hands, she expressly asked for their shields, and being suspected of wishing to betray them,

fell a victim to her own bargain" (Livy I, 11.5-9). Tarpeia's body was then hurled from a steep cliff on the southern summit of the Capitoline Hill, and the Tarpeian Rock, as it became known subsequently, was where notorious traitors were executed in ancient Rome.

The head of Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, relates to the Sabine origin of the moneyer's gens. On one variety of this type, in place of the palm branch which alludes to Roman successes in the Social War, is found a TA monogram, identifying the head as that of King Tatius. A most unusual feature of the obverse is the addition of the letters A PV (argentum publicum), meaning that the issue was struck by metal owned by the Roman state. Noting that a particular coinage was struck by state-owned metal is not without precedent, and in fact it occurs on coins of eight different moneyers during the Republican period. However, it seems unnecessary: presumably all official coinage was made from metal owned by the Roman state, and its significance here is not readily apparent.

Estimated Value..... \$800 - 900

Ex William C. Boyd Collection (Baldwin's 42, 26 September 2005), 39 with Boyd's original collection ticket showing that he purchased the coin from Spink in 1889.

3023

L. Julius Bursio. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 85 BC. Rome. Draped bust of Apollo Ve-jovis right, wearing winged laurel wreath; behind, trident and tanner's knife. *Reverse:* L IVLI BVR SIO in exergue, Victory, holding wreath and reins, driving galloping quadriga right; above, XXXV. Crawford 352/1c; De Ruyter dies 153/XXXV; Sydenham 728b; Julia 5a. Lustrous and lightly toned. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600

Ex Tkalec (7 May 2009), 92.





3024

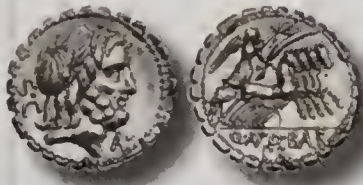
Mn. Fonteius C.f. Silver Denarius (4.20 g), 85 BC. Rome. (MN) FO(NT) EI behind, C F below chin, laureate head of Vejovis right; below, thunderbolt. *Reverse*: Infant Genius seated on goat right; above, pilei of the Dioscuri; in exergue, filleted thyrsus; all within laurel wreath. Crawford 353/1c; Sydenham 724a; Fonteia 10. Lustrous and lightly toned. Nearly Mint State.

The moneyer is perhaps the brother of the moneyer M. Fonteius (see Crawford 347) and not inconceivably the tribune featured on the reverse of Crawford 429/1 (see the coin of P. Fonteius P.f. Capito below).

The reverse recalls that the god Jupiter was suckled by the she-goat Amaltheia on Mt. Ida during his infancy, and depicts a statue that was within the Temple of Vejovis in Rome.

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,200

Ex Tkalec (29 February 2008), 106.



3025

Q. Antonius Balbus. Silver Denarius (4.01 g), 83-82 BC. Rome. S C behind, laureate head of Jupiter right; below A and pellet. *Reverse*: Q (ANT)O B(AL)B / PR in two lines in exergue, Victory, holding wreath and palm, driving galloping quadriga right. Crawford 364/1c; Sydenham 742b; Antonia 1. A boldly struck example, perfectly centered. Lustrous and lightly toned. Nearly Mint State.

Q. Antonius Balbus was a Marian loyalist who was appointed praetor in Sardinia in 82 B.C. The obverse marking S C shows the issue was struck ex senatus consulto, that is, by special decree of the Senate, and presumably forms part of the preparations to resist the return of Sulla. Balbus was subsequently defeated at his post in Sardinia by Sulla's legate, L. Philippus, and died in the battle.

Estimated Value..... \$700 - 800

Ex Elsen 106 (11 September 2010), 301.



3026

P. Crepusius. Silver Denarius (4.06 g), 82 BC. Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right, scepter at shoulder. *Reverse:* P CREPVSII in exergue, Soldier on horse rearing right, hurling spear; behind. V. Crawford 361/1a; Sydenham -; Crepusia 1c. Needle sharp, lustrous and delicately toned. A superb example. **Nearly Mint State.**

The moneyer's family is little known, and the moneyer himself is only known from his coins. This issue of denarii was quite massive, however, with control numbers reaching DXX. According to Crawford, the control numerals on the reverse form a continuous sequence with no control-numeral having more than one die. Crawford 361/1a, the only variety without obverse control, is extremely rare while the rest of P. Crepusius' denarii are all quite common.

Estimated Value..... \$1,200 - 1,400

Ex Tkalec (29 February 2008), 114.



3027

C. Mamilius C.f. Limetanus. Silver Denarius (3.81 g), 82 BC. Rome. Draped bust of Mercury right, wearing winged petasus; behind, A above caduceus. *Reverse:* MAMIL LIME(TA)N, Ulysses advancing right, holding staff and extending hand to his dog Argus, coming to greet him. Crawford 362/1; Sydenham 741; Mamilia 6. Mostly well struck on a nice large flan. Although a trifle soft at the borders from 3 to 6 o'clock and on the corresponding portion of the reverse, the central features are amazing. Lustrous and lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

The types on this coin allude to the moneyer's claim to descent from Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, and hence from the god Mercury. The reverse features a sadly endearing scene from the Odyssey, when Odysseus returns home after twenty years disguised as a beggar and his old dog, who had been neglected, recognizes him:

"So they spoke. And a dog, lying there, lifted its head and pricked up its ears. Argus was the hound of noble Odysseus, who had bred him himself, though he sailed to sacred Ilium before he could enjoy his company. Once the young men used to take the dog out after wild goat, deer and hare, but with his master gone he lay neglected by the gate, among the heaps of mule and cattle dung that Odysseus' men would later use to manure the fields. There, plagued by ticks, lay Argus the hound. But suddenly aware of Odysseus' presence, he wagged his tail and flattened his ears, though no longer strong enough to crawl to his master. Odysseus turned his face aside and hiding it from Eumaeus wiped away a tear then quickly said: 'Eumaeus, it's strange indeed to see this dog lying in the dung. He's finely built, but I can't tell if he had speed to match or was only a dog fed from the table, kept by his master for show.'

"Then, Eumaeus, the swineherd, replied: 'Yes this dog belongs to a man who has died far away. If he had the form and vigour he had when Odysseus left for Troy you'd be amazed by the speed and power. He was keen-scented on the trail, and no creature he started in the depths of the densest wood escaped him. But now he is in a sad state, and his master has died far from his own country, and the thoughtless women neglect him. When their masters aren't there to command them, servants don't care about the quality of their work. Far-voiced Zeus takes half the good out of them, the day they become slaves.'

"With this he entered the stately house and walking straight into the hall joined the crowd of noble suitors. As for Argus, seeing Odysseus again in this twentieth year, the hand of dark death seized him" (Homer, Od. XVII.290-327).

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,200

Ex Tkalec (27 October 2011), 140.



3028

L. Censorinus. Silver Denarius (4.06 g), 82 BC.
Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right. *Reverse:* L CENSOR, Satyr standing left, extending arm and holding wine skin over shoulder; behind, statue on column. Crawford 363/1d; Sydenham 737; Marcia 24. Lustrous and lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

The meaning of the reverse is obscure. Crawford suggests it has to do with the moneyer's nomen but does not elaborate. Marsyas is best known in Greek and Roman mythology for his hubris. He was said to have challenged the god Apollo to a contest playing the flute, the victor getting to decide whatever punishment the loser would receive. Naturally, Apollo won the contest, and as punishment for daring to challenge a god, he chose to flay Marsyas alive.

Estimated Value\$800 - 900

Ex Tkalec (29 February 2008), 117.



3029

C. Annus T.f. T.n., with L. Fabius L.f. Hispaniensis. Silver Denarius (3.93 g), 82-81 BC. Uncertain mint in northern Italy. C ANNIA TF TN PRO COS EX S C, diademed and draped bust of Annia Perenna right; behind, winged caduceus; below, X; before, scales. *Reverse:* L FABI L F HISP in exergue, Victory, holding palm and reins, driving galloping quadriga right; above horses, Q. Crawford 366/1b; Sydenham 748a; Annia 2b. Unusually well struck and perfectly centered. Lustrous and lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Like the lot of Q. Antonius Balbus, the obverse markings here show that this issue was also struck ex senatus consulto. C. Annus was sent by the Senate against Q. Sertorius in Spain and took with him two questors, L. Fabius L.f. Hispaniensis and C. Tarquinius P.f. The fact he took two questors is only intelligible if the Senate had authorized as his province both Spains. The coins with the name of L. Fabius on the reverse were struck in northern Italy while still en route to Spain; those with the name C. Tarquinius were struck in Spain. L. Fabius later defected to Sertorius, for which he was proscribed.

Estimated Value\$1,200 - 1,500

Ex Tkalec (29 February 2008), 119.



3030

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius. Silver Denarius (3.68 g), 81 BC. Mobile military mint with Sulla's army in northern Italy. Diademed head of Pietas right; to right, stork standing right. *Reverse:* IMPER, jug and lituus within laurel wreath. Crawford 374/2; Sydenham 750; Caecilia 44. Well struck, well centered and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius came from one of the most important and wealthiest families of Rome. Beginning in the 3rd century BC, his family held numerous consulships, tribunates, censorships and military commands. His father, Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, was the chief commander in the Jugurthine War in Numidia until Marius displaced him, and was later censor until driven into exile by Marius. The obverse of this coin portrays the goddess Pietas and alludes to the moneyer's cognomen, Pius. The moneyer acquired the honorable title from the people of Rome, whom he had beseeched in order to secure the restoration from exile of his father. The reverse probably refers to an unattested augurate of the moneyer's father, but may also allude to Sulla's holding of the augurate in ca. 82 BC (cf. Crawford p. 374).

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Nomos 5 (25 October 2011), 219.



3031

C. Poblicius Q.f. Silver Denarius (3.65 g), 80 BC. Rome. ROMA behind, draped bust of Roma right, wearing Phrygian helmet ornamented with plumes on sides; above, O. *Reverse:* C POBLICI Q F, Hercules standing left, strangling the Nemean lion; between his feet, club; in left field, bow and quiver; above, O. Crawford 380/1; Sydenham 768; Poblicia 9. Boldly struck, well centered and lustrous, all delicately toned. **Mint State.**

Although the moneyer is unattested except for his coins, his family is well known for having built the small Aventine road, the Clivus Poblicius, as well as the temple of Flora, whose games they instituted in 241 BC. The types chosen by the moneyer for his coins should probably be viewed in light of Sulla's victories, but possibly there is a family connection as well. The reverse type showing Hercules strangling the Nemean lion may allude to the moneyer's family origins at Cora, where there was a famous temple to Hercules, and from Cora even further back to Argos and the valley of Nemea where Hercules killed the lion. The Phrygian helmet worn by Roma seems to be a simple artistic feature, with no further significance other than perhaps reflecting an awareness of Trojan origins.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Künker 174 (9 September 2010), 534.



3032

C. Naevius Balbus. Silver Denarius (3.81 g), 79 BC. Rome. S C behind, diademed head of Venus right; before, B. Reverse: C N(AE) B(AL)B in exergue, Victory, holding reins, driving galloping triga right. Crawford 382/1a; Sydenham 769; Naevia 6b. Well struck, perfectly centered and lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

The moneyer is unattested other than on this special coinage authorized by senatorial decree (ex senatus consulto), which should most probably be viewed as another issue to finance operations in the the Sertorian War in Spain. The triga depicted on the reverse is most interesting. At the time this coin was struck it was already an archaic convention, Homeric in origin, originally borrowed from the Greeks and used in Rome only during the ludi Romani, the games celebrating the Roman victory at Lake Regillus. It appears only one other time during the Republican period, on coins struck 111-110 BC under the moneyers Appius Claudius Pulcher, T. Manlius Mancius, and Q. Urbinus.

Estimated Value\$500 - 600

Ex Tkalec (27 October 2011), 143.

3033

L. Papius. Silver Denarius (4.00 g), 79 BC. Rome. Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat's skin headdress; behind, amphora. Reverse: L PAPI in exergue, griffin springing right; below, hydria. Crawford 384/1 (symbols 2); Sydenham 773; Papia 1. Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Rare symbol. Amazing detail throughout and delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Although the moneyer is unknown except for his coins, the coins are very popular with collectors for the interesting controls they display, which according to Crawford "are no more than a random selection of pairs of everyday objects" (p. 399). Papius used two related symbols, one on the obverse die, the other on the reverse, to keep track of production and to control losses amongst the slaves at the mint. Each pair of controls only has one set of dies. On this particular coin the paired symbols are an amphora and a hydria, both related to wine, the amphora for storage and the hydria for mixing wine with water (unlike barbarians with the uncouth habit of consuming it undiluted, the Romans and Greeks always drank their wine mixed with water, often with the addition of spices or honey for flavoring).

Estimated Value\$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Triton XV (3-4 January 2012), 1472.





3034

L. Papius. Silver Denarius (4.01 g), 79 BC. Rome. Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat's skin headdress; behind, pelta. *Reverse:* L PAPI in exergue, griffin springing right; below, axe. Crawford 384/1 (symbols 121); Sydenham 773; Papia 1. Boldly struck and lustrous. Another amazing example. **Nearly Mint State.**

The Romans were masters of most branches of craft and technology, and the symbols on this coin of L. Papius were specialized tools used in the tanning industry: the pelta, a sort of scraper-knife, and the axe. Leather was of course an everyday necessity for the Romans. While the purpose which these tools had is probably not readily apparent to most of us today, it was surely obvious to any Roman who held this coin.

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,500

Ex Tkalec (8 September 2008), 122.



3035

Cn. Lentulus. Silver Denarius (4.01 g), 74 BC. Uncertain mint in Spain. G P R above, diademed and draped bust of the Genius of the Roman People right, scepter over shoulder. *Reverse:* CN LEN Q in exergue, EX S C across field, scepter, globe, and rudder. Crawford 393/1a; Sydenham 752; Cornelia 54. Boldly struck and lustrous with delicate golden toning. **Nearly Mint State.**

Here we follow Harlan's revised dating to 74 BC as opposed to Crawford's 76 BC for this issue (see M. Harlan, *Roman Republican Moneyers and Their Coins, 81 BCE-64 BCE*, 2012, pp. 83-91). The revised date is based on the slight down-dating of the terminus of the Roncofreddo hoard as evidenced by the Mesagne hoard, Cn. Lentulus' own cursus honorem which makes a date for this issue in 75 too early, and most importantly a letter from Pompey to the Senate in Rome requesting money to pay his troops.

The letter from Pompey was recorded by Sallust (2.98), and was read before the Senate in January of 74. In it, Pompey states that he had already exhausted his own (considerable) personal resources and even gone into debt supporting his troops, yet they had only been paid for one year of service while they

had already served for three. He threatened that if the Senate did not provide the necessary funds to pay his troops he would not only be unable to pursue the war against Sertorius, but that he would likely lose control of his legions and the war could be brought to Italy itself. With these dire warnings, the Senate found the money to pay Pompey's troops, authorizing Cn. Lentulus, ex senatus consulto, to strike the coins.

The year following this issue Cn. Lentulus struck an identical issue employing the same designs but with the unusual legend LENT CVR x FL, Curator denariorum flandorum. He did so because he was no longer quaestor with the responsibility of issuing coins to pay the troops, nor for that matter was he even a mint magistrate (thus the designation III VIR would not apply either), yet he was still responsible for making sure there was sufficient specie to finance military operations. We do not know if this title was official and had come from the Senate in Rome or if Lentulus merely invented the title to indicate his responsibility.

Estimated Value..... \$600 - 700

Ex NAC 51 (5 March 2009), 31; NAC 33 (6 April 2006), 257.



3036

C. Postumius At.? or Ta.? Silver Denarius (3.8 g), 73 BC. Rome. Draped bust of Diana right, hair tied into knot at back of head, bow and quiver at shoulder. *Reverse:* C POSTVMI / (TA) or (AT), hound running right; below, spear. Crawford 394/1a; Sydenham 785; Postumia 9. Well struck and nicely centered, all toned. **Extremely Fine.**

It is possible that the monogram found in the exergue of the reverse on this coin may resolve as Tatius. On coins of both L. Titurius Sabinus and T. Vettius Sabinus the same monogram occurs in conjunction with the head of the Sabine king, Tatius, but the surname TA or AT is otherwise unknown for the Postumia gens. It is possible that the Postumii, undoubtedly one of Rome's most ancient families, claimed descent from the Sabine king.

Estimated Value \$700 - 800

Ex Goldberg 59 (1-2 June 2010), 2319; Frederick H. Rindge Collection, pt. I (Malter XXIX, 22 March 1985), 489.



3037

Q. Fufius Calenus and M. Cordus. Silver Denarius (3.80 g), 68 BC. Rome. HO behind, VI(RT) before, KALENI below, conjoined heads of Honos, laureate, and Virtus, wearing crested helmet, right. *Reverse:* CORDI in exergue (ITAL) to left, RO to right, Italia standing right, holding cornucopiae, clasping hands with Roma standing left, foot on globe, holding scepter; in left field, winged caduceus. Crawford 403/1; Sydenham 797; Fufia 1. Well struck with the obverse in high relief. A lustrous example and delicately toned. **Mint State.**

Most interpretations of the types on this coin relate the obverse depiction of Honos and Virtus with the reverse design showing reconciliation between Rome and Italy. Grueber even goes as far as to place this reconciliation under the tutelage of the gods Honos and Virtus, which of course on

the surface seems entirely appropriate. However, there is another possible interpretation of the types that is espoused by Harlan, one which requires considering the obverse and reverse in isolation from one another. From this point of view, Calenus, whose design appears on the obverse, selected a type which was reflective of his Marian sympathies and popularis politics (in his later career Calenus became a popularis politician closely aligned with Caesar). Gaius Marius had dedicated a temple to Honos and Virtus after his conquest of the Cimbri in 101 BC, and of all his monuments it was the only one to survive destruction under Sulla. During the years since Sulla's dictatorship, anything remotely related to Marius was considered taboo, and it was only early in 69 BC when Caesar gave a public funeral oration for his aunt Julia, who was the widow of Marius, that attitudes began to change regarding the deceased political reformer.

The identification of the moneyer whose name CORDI appears on the reverse of this coin is debated. He is normally identified as Mucius Cordus Scaevola, but this seems unlikely as Scaevola acquired his cognomen for performing a daring act of bravery, and it would therefore be natural to use that name instead of CORDI. More plausible is that the moneyer is one Manius Cordus Rufus of Tusculum, the father of the Caesarian moneyer Manius Cordus of 46 BC. This supposes that he identified with the popularis political philosophy of his colleague, Calenus, and also better relates to the reverse in that he was a novus homo (new man) in Roman politics, having come from a municipia that benefitted from Roman citizenship following the Social War.

Estimated Value..... \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex LHS 100 (23-24 April 2007), 396.



3038

M. Plaetorius M.f. Cestianus. Silver Denarius (3.99 g), 68-67 BC. Rome. CESTIANVS, head of Cybele right; behind, forepart of lion; below chin, globe. *Reverse:* M PLAETORIVS AED CVR EX S C, curule chair; in left field, a barley corn (an unlisted control symbol). Crawford 409/2; Sydenham 808; Plaetoria 3. Well struck on a large size flan with delicate iridescent toning on both sides. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Although Hersh and Walker dated this issue to 57 BC based on their interpretation of the evidence from the Mesagne hoard, they failed to note that the dates of Cestianus' curule aedileship are secured by Cicero's speech, *Pro Cluentio*, which was read in 66 BC. Cicero says in his speech that he had argued the case of Decimus Matrinius, a man who had been degraded to a lower order by the censors of 70 BC, before the curule aediles Cestianus and Flaminius. This secures their aedileship to between 70 and 67 BC, and for other reasons Cestianus could not have been curule aedile in either 70 or 69 BC.

The types of this coin refer to the Ludi Megalesiaci, games which honored the goddess Cybele, and were presented by the curule aediles. For further discussion for his moneyer's coin types, see the lot with the non-AED CVR denarius below.

Estimated Value \$700 - 800

Ex Kirk Davis List 54 (October 2008), 45; William C. Boyd Collection, with Boyd's original collection ticket showing that he purchased the coin from Spink in 1891.



3039

M. Plaetorius M.f. Cestianus. Silver Denarius (3.65 g), 68-67 BC. Rome. CESTIANVS, head of Cybele right; behind, forepart of lion; below chin, globe. *Reverse:* M PLAETORIVS AED CVR EX S C, curule chair; in left field, rudder. Crawford 409/2; Sydenham 808; Plaetoria 3. Boldly struck and perfectly centered. A superb example and delicately toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$700 - 800

Ex Tkalec (27 October 2011), 149.



3040

M. Plaetorius M.f. Cestianus. Silver Denarius (3.91 g), 67 BC. Uncertain mint. Draped female bust right, with hair in bag or net; behind, dagger. *Reverse:* M PLAETORI CEST EX S C, winged caduceus. Crawford 405/3b; Sydenham 805; Plaetoria 6. Well struck and nicely centered, lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

This moneyer's coinage of seven distinct types falls into two groups, the first group with two types having the legend AED CVR EX S C showing that Cestianus struck those coins while curule aedile in either 68 or 67 BC, and five types that are special issues authorized by the Senate and employ the legend EX S C (ex senatus consulto). This latter group, from which this coin comes, was dated by Crawford and others to 67 BC, but Hersh and Walker reassigned them to 57 BC based on the fact that the Mesagne hoard contained no examples. However, the five types in question show marked stylistic differences, which indicates that each was either struck at a separate officinae with different workmen involved in engraving the dies, or, a more reasonable assumption, that they were struck at different mints altogether. Additionally, all employ control marks, a feature that saw its heyday in the 70s and early 60s.

In the early 60s BC, there was a significant pirate menace in the Mediterranean. Rome was at special risk as it imported most of its food from outside of Italy, and the pirates were causing prices to skyrocket. After previous attempts to confront the problem had proved ineffectual, legislation was passed assigning command to combat the pirates to Pompey, giving him extraordinary command over the entire Mediterranean Sea. He was allowed to recruit as many troops as he thought necessary, and he did so, raising 120,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and a sizable fleet of 500 ships. The money to pay for this massive buildup - according to Appian 6000 Attic talents (24,000,000 denarii) - was authorized by senatorial decree.

Pompey divided his command into thirteen districts, assigning each a fleet under the command of a legate. He kept for himself a fleet of sixty ships, with which he toured the various districts. His first efforts were concentrated in the western Med-

iterranean, and in a mere forty days he eliminated the pirate menace there. He then went on to the eastern Mediterranean and quickly subdued the remaining pirates, many of whom had settled in southern Asia Minor at a distance from the coast.

It is in light of these events that Cestianu's non-AED CVR types should be seen. Pompey needed someone familiar with minting operations to coin the 6000 talents decreed by the Senate to pay for extraordinary command, and Cestianus, who had just served as curule aedile with authority to strike coins, fit the mold perfectly. Additionally, it is logical to assume that he would have traveled throughout the thirteen districts seeing to the monetary needs of each fleet, which would explain not only the divergent styles of his five EX S C types, but their complete absence from the Mesagne hoard. Finally, this resolves the question of symbols reappearing on coins in the 50s. For these reasons Cestianus' non-AED CVR denarii should be assigned a date of 67 BC, not 57 BC as proposed by Hersh and Walker.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,400

Gemini V (6 January 2009), 235.



3041

Mn. Aquillius Mn.f. Mn.n. Silver Denarius (3.8 g), 65 BC. Rome. III VIR behind, VIRTVS before, helmeted and draped bust of Virtus right. *Reverse:* (MN) AQVIL (MN) F (MN) N, SICIL in exergue, the consul Mn. Aquillius standing left, head right, raising a prostrate Sicilia before him, and holding shield. Crawford 401/1; Sydenham 798; Aquillia 2. Well struck on a nice large flan and lustrous. **Mint State.**

The types on this handsome denarius recall the virtue of the moneyer's grandfather, Manius Aquillius, who diligently quelled the slave revolt in Sicily (104-101 BC) that had defied three earlier governors. In 104 BC, the consul Marius took command in Gaul to subdue the Cimbri and Teutones, and the Senate granted him permission to request troops from Rome's allies so that he might pursue the war. When he asked Nikomedes of Bithynia for troops, the king responded that he had none to spare as most of his men had been seized by Roman tax farmers as slaves. The Senate then decreed that no citizen of allied states could be held in slavery to serve in Rome's provinces, and instructed the praetors to see to their liberation.

In Sicily, the Roman governor P. Licinius Nerva freed about 800 slaves, but then a group of influential landowners and wealthy elites convinced the governor to desist. The slaves who had not yet been freed stole away from the farms in open revolt. Licinius initially pursued these slaves and inflicted a serious defeat upon them, but when he failed to follow up his victory this emboldened other slaves in the province and the revolt quickly escalated. Soon there was a slave army of 40,000 ravaging the province, inflicting serious defeats on Roman forces sent to pursue them.

All this changed in 101 BC with the arrival of the moneyer's ancestor, the governor Manius Aquillius. He quickly wore down the slave army, reducing their strongholds to rubble and killing many. He defeated their leader in single combat in a notable battle, although he himself suffered a serious head wound. After recovering, he quickly mopped up further resistance and pacified the province.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Ponterio 145 (11-12 January 2008), 253.

Incredible Quality 'Musa' Denarius



3042

Q. Pomponius Musa. Silver Denarius (4.01 g), 65 BC. Rome. Q POMPONI MVSA, laureate head of Apollo right. Reverse: HERCVLES MVSA RVM, Hercules Musagetes standing right, draped with lion's skin, playing lyre, club resting against leg. Crawford 410/1; Sydenham 810; Pomponia 8. An incredible example! Struck on a broad flan, well centered and of artistic style. Superb Extremely Fine.

Hersh and Walker date Q. Pomponius Musa's coins to 56 BC based on the fact that none of his coins appeared in the Mesagne hoard, which they dated to 58 BC. However, Musa's coins are uncommon, with Crawford estimating that no type had more than ten reverse dies. The period 57-54 BC saw massive outputs by the moneyers in Rome, and additionally even Hersh and Walker recognized there was difficulty with their arrangement in squeezing in an additional twenty-three moneyers during the period from 58-51 BC. Thus it appears illogical that we should be looking in the mid 50s for an unnecessary and rare issue of coins; a date in the mid 60s would be more appropriate. While the date is not secure, there is one additional piece of evidence that suggests an earlier date for Musa's coins. This is the appearance of the apex, an accent mark above the V in MVSA, indicating a long vowel. The only other instance of its use during the Republic is on the coins of L. Furius Cn.f. Brocchus, whom Harlan dates to 64 BC (see M. Harlan, *Roman Republican Moneyers and Their Coins*, 81 BCE-64 BCE, 2012, pp. 206-208; in his earlier study Harlan had dated Brocchus to 63 BC).

Estimated Value..... \$5,000 - 6,000



3043

C. Hosidius C.f. Geta. Silver Denarius (3.85 g), 64 BC. Rome. GETA before, III VIR behind, diademed and draped bust of Diana right, bow and quiver at shoulder. Reverse: C HOSIDI C F, the wild board of Calydon charging right, side pierced by arrow, harried by hound below. Crawford 407/2; Sydenham 903; Hosidia 1. Boldly struck in high relief with attractive iridescent toning. Superb Extremely Fine.

The classical myth of the Calydonian boar served to illustrate the need for paying proper respect to the gods and the consequences for not doing so. King Oeneus of Aetolia had forgotten to accord proper rites to the goddess Diana (Artemis), and for this sacrilege she sent a chthonic beast, the wild boar of Calydon, to ravage the Aetolian hinterland. The boar was the bane of the people, destroying

vineyards and crops and forcing everyone to take shelter behind their city walls. With starvation ensuing, a hunt was organized, and most of the illustrious heroes of Greece's heroic age took part (with the exception of Hercules who fought his own chthonic beast, the Erymanthean boar). Amongst all these male heroes was one female, the heroine Atalanta, and she won the signal honor of being the first to wound the boar, having pierced its side with an arrow. For this she was awarded its hide. Although the precise meaning is lost to us, it can be assumed that Hosidius employed the type of the Caledonian boar to illustrate a claimed descent from one of the heroes involved in the hunt, perhaps from Atalanta herself.

Estimated Value \$900 - 1,100

Ex Meister & Sonntag 6 (1 October 2008), 201.



3044

L. Furius Cn.f. Brocchus. Silver Denarius (4.0g), 64 BC. Rome. III VIR across field, BROCCHI below, bust of Ceres right, wreathed with grain ears, between wheat ear and barley corn. *Reverse:* L FVRI / CN F in two lines above, curule chair between fasces. Crawford 414/1; Sydenham 902; Furia 23. Well struck on a nice broad flan and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

The obverse possibly relates to a family history where an ancestor served as aedile of the grain supply, the cura annonae, or it may just reflect the moneyer's populist political philosophy. At the time this coin was struck, Catiline's conspiracy was secretly developing, only to be exposed and crushed the following year during Cicero's consulship. Although grain shortage was not one of the social causes of the Catiline conspiracy as outlined by Cicero - remember that Pompey had cleared the Mediterranean of the pirate menace in the early 60s BC and thus the grain supply had been secured - after the revelation of the plot, Cato proposed a grain measure extending the dole to include Rome's poor. Obviously, then, even though supply was plentiful, it was a source of discontent for the many urban plebs who were not benefitting from free distribution, and perhaps it was this mood that Brocchus was attempting to exploit by his choice of types on this coin.

Estimated Value..... \$700 - 800

Ex Tkalec (8 September 2008), 154.



3045

L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus. Silver Denarius (4.1g), 62 BC. Rome. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS behind and above, CONCORDIA before, diademed and veiled head of Concordia right. *Reverse:* TER above, PAVLLVS in exergue, the consul, L. Aemilius Paullus, togate, on right standing left, erecting trophy; to left, the Macedonian king, Perseus, and his two sons standing right. Crawford 415/1; Sydenham 926; Aemilia 10. Boldly struck with complete legends, lustrous surfaces and nicely toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The Hellenistic state of Macedonia ended along with the Third Macedonian War in 168 BC when the moneyer's ancestor and namesake, the consul Lucius Aemilius Paullus, defeated King Perseus of Macedon at Pydna. Prior to Aemilius Paullus' arrival, only Perseus' persistent lack of military intelligence prevented a total rout of the Roman legions as the prior consuls were inept and totally unworthy of the task. Aemilius Paullus, however, was an experienced commander, having seen service in the Hannibalic Wars. After Macedon's defeat, Paullus conquered Epirus, laying waste numerous towns and taking as many as 150,000 prisoners to supply Rome's slave markets. For his magnificent conquests the Senate awarded him the title Macedonicus along with a splendid triumph.

Estimated Value \$700 - 800



3046

L. Scribonius Libo. Silver Denarius (3.78 g), 62 BC. Rome. BON EVENT before, LIBO behind, diademed head of Bonus Eventus right. Reverse: PVTEAL above, SCRIBON in exergue, garlanded well-head decorated with two lyres and anvil. Crawford 416/1c; Sydenham 928; Scribonia 8b. A magnificent strike and perfectly centered. Lustrous surfaces overlaid with delicate russet toning. A fantastic example and perhaps the finest known. **Superb Mint State.**

The reverse depicts the puteal Scribonianum (Scribonian well-head) which had been set up by a distant ancestor of the moneyer. The well-head was quite ornate, being either festooned with garlands or, more likely, engraved with their likeness, and was located near the arch of the Fabii in the Roman Forum. The type comes in three varieties, with either a pair of tongs, a hammer, or an anvil set at the base of the well-head (the last, of which our coin is a wonderfully pleasing example, is by far the scarcest of the three). Built upon a bidental, a spot that had been struck by lightning, the puteal Scribonianum served as an important meeting place for litigants and moneylenders in Rome as it was conveniently located near the praetor's tribunal. The obverse is appropriately dedicated to the deity Bonus Eventus, the bringer of good outcomes, who appealed equally to all parties involved in any legal dispute.

Estimated Value..... \$3,000 - 4,000

Ex NAC 63 (17 May 2012), 278; NAC 9 (16 April 1996), 703.



3047

L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus and L. Scribonius Libo. Silver Denarius (4.84 g), 62 BC. Rome. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS behind and above, CONCORD before, diademed and veiled head of Concordia right. Reverse: PVTEAL SCRIBON above, LIBO in exergue, garlanded well-head decorated with two lyres and hammer. Crawford 417/1a; Sydenham 927; Aemilia 11. Boldly struck, lustrous and lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$700 - 800

Ex Tkalec (27 October 2011), 152.





3048

C. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi. Silver Denarius (3.83 g), 61 BC. Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right; behind, F. *Reverse:* C PISO L F FRVG, nude horseman wearing conical hat galloping right; above, sword. Crawford 408/1a (dies 33/1038); Hersh 89 (O33/R1038); Sydenham 846; Calpurnia 24j. Boldly struck in high relief and lustrous. A superb example. **Nearly Mint State.**

A collector could spend a lifetime assembling the many varieties and various symbol combinations of the coins of C. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi, and even then it is doubtful whether he would ever near completion. The types of Apollo and racing horseman refer to the Apolline Games first instituted in 212 BC under the moneyer's ancestor, P. Cornelius Sulla. The moneyer later became quaestor in 58 BC, but is perhaps most known as the husband of Tullia, the beloved daughter of the famous orator and statesman, Cicero.

Estimated Value..... \$900 - 1,000

Ex LHS 100 (23-24 April 2007), 398; NAC 10 (9 April 1997), 515.



3049

C. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi. Silver Denarius (3.90 g), 61 BC. Rome. Filleted head of Apollo right; behind, human ear. *Reverse:* C PISO L F FRVGI, nude winged horseman wearing conical hat galloping left, holding torch; above, EN. Crawford 408/1b (dies 114/142); Hersh 375 (O281/R3004); Sydenham 874; Calpurnia 24c. Boldly struck in very high relief, lustrous and lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$600 - 700

Ex Hunter Collection (Goldberg 72, 5 February 2013), 4399.



3050

L. Cassius Longinus. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 60 BC. Rome. Veiled and draped bust of Vesta left; below chin, S; behind, kylix. *Reverse:* LONGIN III V, male figure standing left, dropping tablet inscribed V (*Uti rogas*) into cista. Crawford 413/1; Sydenham 935; Cassia 10. Well struck on a nice broad flan, well centered and lustrous, all lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

This coin is interesting in that it appears to lack the personal and family names of the moneyer. However, appearances can be deceiving. On the obverse below the chin of Vesta is a control letter, and the only letters employed on this issue are

C, A, S, I and L. If one collects enough coins of this moneyer, he can then spell the moneyer's name in full. But why might a moneyer do this? In the case of L. Cassius Longinus it appears to relate to the recent exposure and suppression of the Catiline conspiracy. One of the most notorious members of the conspiracy whose task it was to burn down the city of Rome was one L. Cassius Longinus, but not the same person as our moneyer!

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,200

Ex CNG 79 (17 September 2008), 939.

Historic Denarius of Marcus Lepidus



3051

M. Aemilius Lepidus. Silver Denarius (3.73 g), 58 BC. Rome. ALEXANDREA below, diademed head of Alexandria right, wearing mural crown. *Reverse:* M LEPIDVS in exergue, TVTOR REG on left, PO(NT) MAX in right, S C above, M. Lepidus, togate, standing facing, head left, crowning the young figure of Ptolemy V, standing facing, holding scepter. Crawford 419/2; Sydenham 831; Aemilia 23. **Very rare.** Boldly struck from well executed dies, fine style and delicately toned. **Extremely Fine.**

This interesting coin records an alleged guardianship that the moneyer's ancestor, Marcus Lepidus, held over the young Ptolemaic king, Ptolemy V. It may simply be that no record of the event has come down to us or - more plausibly - that the story is an invention of the later Lepidi, but neither Polybius nor Livy make any mention of it. What is known is that after the Second Punic War ended, the moneyer's ancestor served as a member of an embassy of the senators, two of whom were ex-consuls, sent in 201 BC to Antiochos III and Ptolemy V to gain their support should war develop between Rome and Macedon. At one point during their journey, Lepidus was sent to deliver an ultimatum to Philip ordering him to cease and desist from attacking his Greek neighbors, and above all else return the possessions of Ptolemy. The embassy occurred twenty years before Lepidus ever became Pontifex Maximus, and in fact he was not even praetor at the time, so it seems quite unlikely that such a junior member of an embassy which included two ex-consuls should find himself as guardian of the Ptolemaic king.

Estimated Value..... \$4,000 - 5,000

3052

M. Aemilius Scaurus and Pub. Plautius Hypsaesus. Silver Denarius (3.98 g), 58 BC. Rome. [M SC]AVR / [AE] D CVR in two lines above, [EX] S C across field, [REX] ARETAS in exergue, the Nabatean king Aretas kneeling to right, extending olive-branch and holding reins, before camel standing right. *Reverse:* P HVPSAE / AED CVR in two lines above, [CAPTV] to right, C HVPSAE CO [S / PREIVE] in two lines in exergue, Jupiter driving quadriga left; below horses' forelegs, scorpion. Crawford 422/1b; Sydenham 913; Aemilia 8. Well struck and perfectly centered. Attractive iridescent tone. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

During the first century, it was normal for a moneyer to highlight some important event from his family's past. This was because for the Roman aristocracy an illustrious past was extremely important for advancing one's political career. Here, however, M. Aemilius has deviated from the norm, depicting an event from his own career, the first such instance in Roman coinage. While serving as Governor of Syria, Scaurus invaded Nabataea, laying waste much of its territory. Although he was unable to conquer king Aretas' stronghold, through an intermediary he was able to convince Aretas to pay a substantial bribe (300 talents) for him to desist. As the event is presented on the coin one would think that the Nabataeans were soundly defeated and that Aretas begged for mercy, but this is mere propagandistic opportunism on the part of Scaurus. Unlike the obverse, the reverse follows tradition by commemorating a past deed of the moneyer, recalling that it was his ancestor, the consul Gaius Hypsaesus, who captured the Volscian town of Privernum.

Estimated Value..... \$600 - 700

Ex Elsen 106 (11 September 2010), 304.



3053

M. Nonius Sufenas. Silver Denarius (4.09 g), 57 BC. Rome. SVFENAS before, S C behind, head of Saturn right; behind, harpa and conical stone. *Reverse:* SEX NONI in exergue, PR L V P F around, Roma seated left on cuirass and shield, holding spear, crowned by Victory standing to left behind her, holding palm. Crawford 421/1; Sydenham 885; Nonia 1. Boldly struck, well centered and finely detailed. Lustrous surfaces. **Mint State.**

The reverse of this coin is historically important in that it alone preserves the name of the praetor who first held the games, the ludi Victoriae Sullanae, in 81 BC honoring Sulla's victory at the Colline Gate. The abbreviated legend is normally read Sextus Nonius, praetor ludos victoriae primus fecit ("Sextus Nonius as praetor first held the games of Victory").

Estimated Value\$1,500 - 2,000

Ex NAC 40 (16 May 2007), 496.

3054

L. Marcius Philippus. Silver Denarius (4.0 g), 57 BC. Rome. ANCVS below, diademed head of Ancus Marcius right; behind, lituus. *Reverse:* PHILIPPVS on left, equestrian statue right on arcade of five arches; within arches, AQVA (MAR). Crawford 425/1; Sydenham 919; Marcia 18. Well struck and well centered, lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

The obverse portrays the diademed head of Ancus Marcius, the fourth King of Rome. He was the progenitor of the Marcia gens which had at least two branches, the Philippi and the Reges. Although L. Marcius Philippus belonged to the Philippi branch of the Marcii, he appropriated an event from the Reges branch as it was the praetor Quintus Marcius Rex who built the Aqua Marcia in 144-140 BC. Perhaps the moneyer was being a little devious to illustrate something he could not rightfully claim; the man in the street probably would simply assume that it was the moneyer's ancestor who had supplied Rome with its greatest source of potable water.

Estimated Value..... \$2,000 - 2,500

Ex Goldberg 59 (1-2 June 2010), 2335; Bank Leu 38 (1 May 1986), 189.



Exceptional Quality Sulla Denarius



3055

Faustus Cornelius Sulla. Silver Denarius (4.05 g), 56 BC. Rome. FAVSTVS, diademed and draped bust of Diana right; above, crescent; behind, lituus. *Reverse:* FELIX, Sulla seated left on raised platform between King Bocchus of Mauretania on left, presenting him with wreath, and King Jugurtha of Numidia on right, hands bound behind him, both kneeling. Crawford 426/1; Sydenham 879; Cornelia 59. A superb example of this very rare issue. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Lovely old cabinet toning. **Extremely Fine.**

The moneyer of this coin was the son of the dictator Sulla. The reverse commemorates one of the most important events of his father's early career: the capture of Jugurtha. Jugurtha was a Numidian prince who had served in the Roman auxiliary cavalry, but who had come to blows with the Romans. Metellus Numidicus was given command to defeat Jugurtha, but Jugurtha was proving a wily adversary and through several campaigning seasons Numidicus was unable to defeat him. In 107 BC one of his legates, Marius, who disagreed with Numidicus' strategy for prosecuting the war, gained the consulship and also command in Numidia. However, Jugurtha was proving just as slippery for Marius as he had been for Numidicus. One of Marius' junior officers was Sulla, and he managed to capture Jugurtha through a ruse. He invited both Jugurtha and Bocchus, the King of Mauretania and Jugurtha's father-in-law, to a meeting. In advance of the meeting he had convinced Bocchus to betray Jugurtha, and when Jugurtha arrived unarmed his attendants were ambushed and Jugurtha was captured. Bocchus immediately handed him over to Sulla. Sulla had a signet ring engraved showing the event, and the reverse of this coin may be a direct copy of that signet ring.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 3,500

Ex NAC 73 (18 November 2013), 166; Sternberg XIX (18 November 1987), 417.

Another High Quality Historic Sulla Denarius



3056

Faustus Cornelius Sulla. Silver Denarius (3.79 g), 56 BC. Rome. FELIX, diademed bust of Hercules right, lion's skin tied at neck. Reverse: FAVSTVS in exergue, Diana, holding lituus and reigns, driving galloping biga right; above, crescent and two stars; below horses, star. Crawford 426/2; Sydenham 881a; Cornelia 60. Very Rare. Well struck on a broad flan with a bold portrait and a light iridescent tone. Extremely Fine.

This splendid denarius again records the feats of the moneyer's father, the dictator Sulla. The obverse recalls the magnificent public feast that Sulla gave in honor of Hercules after defeating Mithradates VI of Pontus, and his piety for dedicating a tenth of all his property to the hero. The reverse commemorates Sulla's defeat of Gaius Norbanus, who had been sent to oppose his return from the East. Sulla credited the goddess Diana with the outcome as it had occurred in an area sacred to her, and he consecrated a spring well-known for its healing powers as well as the surrounding neighborhood to the goddess.

Estimated Value\$7,000 - 8,000

Ex NAC 73 (18 November 2013), 167.



3057

C. Memmius C.f. Silver Denarius (3.88 g), 56 BC. Rome. C MEMMI C F, head of Ceres right, wreathed with grain ears. Reverse: C MEMMIVS IMPERATOR, bound captive kneeling right beneath trophy. Crawford 427/1; Sydenham 920; Memmia 10. An exquisite example and virtually as struck. Intricate detail with lustrous surfaces delicately toned. Nearly Mint State.



The moneyer of this coin, Gaius Memmius, was the nephew of Pompey the Great, the son of Pompey's sister, Pompeia Strabonia, and C. Memmius. The reverse commemorates a military victory of an ancestor with the same name who had been acclaimed imperator by his troops, but there is debate over which C. Memmius this was. It is possible that it refers to the moneyer's grandfather, who was tribune in 111 BC and then proconsul of Macedonia, or perhaps more likely his father, who according to Plutarch was Pompey's most capable general in the fight against Sertorius in Spain.

Estimated Value..... \$1,200 - 1,400

Ex Tkalec (29 February 2008), 203.

Finest Known Denarius of C. Memmius



3058

C. Memmius C.f. Silver Denarius (3.47 g), 56 BC. Rome. C MEMMI C F before, QVIRINVS behind, laureate head of Quirinus right. Reverse: MEMMIVS AED CERIALIA PREIMVS FECIT, Ceres seated right, holding torch and grain ear; at her feet, serpent. Crawford 427/2; Sydenham 921; Memmia 9. Struck on a nice broad flan and perfectly centered. Intricate detail and simply superb, lightly toned. Possibly the finest example to exist. Nearly Mint State.



Quirinus was a god of war of Sabine origin who was assimilated with Romulus, Rome's founder. It seems that here Memmius is either referencing a Sabine family origin, or else claiming descent from Romulus. The reverse legend states that it was an ancestor of the moneyer who in 202 BC as (plebeian) aedile held the first festival to the goddess Ceres, the Cerealia. The festival was held annually for several days in April since being first instituted, and included races in the Circus Maximus and theatrical events.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex NAC 59 (4-5 April 2011), 801.



3059

P. Fonteius P. f. Capito. Silver Denarius (3.96 g), 55 BC. Rome. P FONTEIUS P F CAPITO III VIR, helmeted and draped bust of Mars right, trophy over shoulder. *Reverse:* (MN) FO(NT) TR MIL, soldier on horseback rearing right, thrusting his spear at a Gallic enemy who is about to slay an unarmed person; to lower right, helmet and shield. Crawford 429/1; Sydenham 900; Fonteia 17. **Rare.** An incredible example, boldly struck and well centered. Attractively toned with light iridescence on both sides. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The reverse commemorates a valorous deed of one Manius Fonteius, but the precise circumstances are lost to us. Both Crawford and Harl suggest he may have served under another ancestor, Marcus Fonteius, who was governor of Gallia Narbonesis from 76-73 BC.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Elsen 93 (15 September 2007), 754.

Superb Portraiture of the Consul Coelius Caldus



3060

C. Coelius Caldus. Silver Denarius (3.97 g), 53 BC. Rome. C COEL CALDVVS, COS below, head of the consul C. Coelius Caldus right; behind, tablet inscribed L D. *Reverse:* CALDVVS III VIR, radiate head of Sol right; behind, oval shield; before, round shield. Crawford 437/1a; Sydenham 891; Coelia 4. Boldly struck and unusually well centered for this rare issue. A superb example and lustrous. Both portraits are outstanding! **Nearly Mint State.**

C. Coelius Caldus issued two coin types during his tenure as moneyer, and both depict on the obverse the head of his namesake ancestor who was the first of his family to attain the consulship. Toynbee noted the extremely realistic rendering of the portrait and thought it must have been based on an original portrait (J. M. C. Toynbee, *Roman Historical Portraits*, p. 21). In Rome, nobles were entitled to display images (imagines) of ancestors in the atrium of the family house, and these were either sculptures, more often, death masks molded directly from the face of the deceased. The superb lifelike rendering of the portrait of the consul C. Coelius Caldus on this coin indicates that perhaps his death mask served as the model used by the die engravers for this issue.

Estimated Value..... \$4,000 - 5,000

Ex NAC 45 (2 April 2008), 14; Triton I (2-3 December 1997), 1200.



3061

Q. Sicinius. Silver Denarius (4.0 g), 49 BC. Rome. FORT P R, diademed head of Fortuna Populi Romani right. Reverse: III VIR across field, Q SICINIVS, crossed palm branch and caduceus; above, wreath. Crawford 440/1; HCRI 410; Sydenham 938; Sicinia 5. A lustrous, beautiful specimen and delicately toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

Little is known of the moneyer Q. Sicinius, and his family, while noble, was not a driving force in Roman politics. The types of the coin show that he sided with Pompey after Caesar crossed the Rubicon. The obverse depicts the head of the Fortune of the Roman People, and the symbols on the reverse all reference Pompey's accomplishments: the palm for his many victories, the wreath that was awarded him by the Senate specifically for his defeat of Mithradates VI in 63 BC, and the caduceus for his defeat of the Cilician pirates. This was the last normal issue of denarii before Caesar's occupation of Rome, at which time Sicinius fled east along with the rest of the Pompeians.

Estimated Value\$800 - 900

Ex Pat Coyle Collection (Goldberg 69, 29 May 2012), 3380.



3062

Mn. Acilius Glabrio. Silver Denarius (3.91 g), 49 BC. Rome. SALVTIS, laureate head of Salus right. Reverse: MN ACILIVS III VIR VALE[TV], Valetudo standing left, holding serpent and resting arm on column. Crawford 442/1a; Sydenham 922; Acilia 8. Virtually as struck with lustrous surfaces. Nearly Mint State.

Salus and Valetudo are both goddesses of good health, and here they possibly signify the relief and gratitude of the moneyer and the people of Rome for the recovery of Pompey the Great, who had fallen gravely ill the year before.

Estimated Value..... \$800 - 900

Ex NAC 46 (2 April 2008), 407.





3063

Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius. Silver Denarius (3.70 g), 49 BC. Military mint traveling in the East with Pompey, perhaps at Ephesus. Q SICINIVS III VIR, diademed head of Apollo right; below, star. *Reverse:* C COPONIVS PR S C, club of Hercules draped with lion's skin; in left field, arrow; in right field, bow. Crawford 444/1a; HCRI 3; Sydenham 939; Sicinia 1. Well struck and well centered. The surfaces are lustrous with a touch of light tone. **Nearly Mint State.**

Here again we see the moneyer Q. Sicinius, this time paired with the praetor C. Coponius. Unlike the previous issue of Sicinius which was struck while he was still at Rome, this type was struck somewhere in the East after he fled along with the rest of the Pompeian senators. The club and lion's skin on the reverse resembles half- and quarter-cistophori that were struck in a number of eastern cities, including Apamea, Ephesus, Pergamum, Sardes and Tralles. The Roman proconsul held residence at Ephesus, and it was perhaps there that this issue was struck.

Estimated Value \$1,400 - 1,600

Ex NAC 59 (4-5 April 2011), 814.



3064

L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus. Silver Denarius (4.00 g), 49 BC. Military mint traveling in the East. Triskeles, with winged head of Medusa facing at center and ear of grain between each leg. *Reverse:* [L]E(NT) (MAR) COS, Jupiter standing facing, head right, holding thunderbolt and eagle; in right field, harpa. Crawford 445/1a; HCRI 4; Sydenham 1029a; Cornelia 64. Rare. Well struck with lustrous surfaces and delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Struck under the exiled consuls, Lentulus and Marcellus, the types reference both family history and Roman power. The issue has traditionally been assigned to a mint operating in Sicily, but the hurried nature of the Pompeian withdrawal from Brundisium to Greece suggests it was struck somewhere in the East. The obverse recalls that it was M. Claudius Marcellus, the ancestor of the current consul, who conquered Syracuse in 211 BC. The reverse depicts Jupiter, the chief deity of the Roman pantheon and thus a symbol of unity, and may copy the famous statue of Zeus Eleutherius by Myron. Jupiter appears on all the joint issues of the Lentulus and Marcellus.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Elsen 97 (13 September 2008), 201; Crédit Suisse 3 (19 April 1985), 419.



3065

L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus. Silver Denarius (3.92 g), 49 BC. Military mint traveling in the East. Triskeles, with winged head of Medusa facing at center and ear of grain between each leg. Reverse: [L]E(NT) (MAR) COS, Jupiter standing facing, head right, holding thunderbolt and eagle. Crawford 445/1b; HCRI 4; Sydenham 1029; Cornelia 64a. Rare. Well struck with delicate iridescent toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Identical to the previous lot, but lacking the harpa on the reverse. The harpa was a form of denticulated sickle and is usually associated with the god Saturn, who used it to mutilate his father, Uranus. Perseus also used a harpa to cut off the head of Medusa. On the coins of this issue where it does appear it signifies the aerarium, Rome's treasury, which was located in the Temple of Saturn in the Roman Forum, but may also allude to the gruesome desire to cut off Caesar's head. If the common man drew such an association, it is perhaps for this reason - which would of course not fit with the honorable idealism of the Pompeians - that it was removed from the design.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Heritage 3011/Gemini VIII (14 April 2011), 225; Numismatica Genevensis 3 (29-30 November 2004), 100.

3066

L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus. Silver Denarius (3.98 g), 49 BC. Apollonia. L LE(NT) C (MA) RC COS, Laureate head of Apollo right. Reverse: Jupiter standing facing, head right, before garlanded altar, holding thunderbolt and eagle; in left field, star above . Q. Crawford 445/2; HCRI 5; Sydenham 1030; Cornelia 65. Lustrous with a light iridescent tone. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The questor who was involved in producing this coin chose to remain anonymous, omitting his name from the type. According to a letter Cicero wrote to his friend L. Munatius Plancus, the reason was the close friendship of the questor with Caesar. Cicero identifies the man as T. Antistius (Cicero, Ad familiares XIII.29), who after Pharsalus retired to Bithynia in shame. Caesar subsequently visited him there and spoke kindly to him, urging him to return to Rome. Antistius never made it, though, as he died in Corcyra on the return journey.

Estimated Value..... \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Roma II (2 October 2011), 496.





3067

Albinus Bruti f. Silver Denarius (3.94 g), 48 BC. Rome. PIETAS behind, bare head of Pietas right. *Reverse:* ALBINVS BRVTI F, clasped hands holding winged caduceus. Crawford 450/2; HCRI 26; Sydenham 942; Postumia 10. Well struck and perfectly centered. The surfaces are lustrous with beautiful multicolor iridescence on the reverse. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The moneyer, Decimus Junius Brutus, is better known to us than are most moneyers as he saw extensive service under Caesar during the Gallic Wars and was later made governor of Transalpine Gaul. Additionally, he was made Caesar's heir should Octavius reject the inheritance. Despite the favor Caesar showed him, he was amongst the conspirators in his assassination (he should not be confused with M. Junius Brutus, however, who was one of the principals of the conspiracy). The types chosen for this coin advertise Caesar's leniency in dealing with those Romans who had opposed him, Pietas personifying devotion and love of country, and the clasped hands an obvious symbol of reconciliation. The winged caduceus is most associated as the attribute of the personification of Felicitas, and here represents the beneficial outcome of Caesar's clemency.

Estimated Value..... \$800 - 900

Ex Gemini V (6 January 2009), 246.



3068

Mn. Cordius Rufus. Silver Denarius (3.92 g), 46 BC. Rome. RVFVS S C, diademed head of Venus right. *Reverse:* MN CORDIVS below, Cupid riding dolphin right. Crawford 463/3; HCRI 65; Sydenham 977; Cordia 3. Lovely iridescent tone. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$800 - 900

Ex NAC 73 (18 November 2013), 196; MMAG 66 (22 October 1984), 436.





3069

L. Valerius Acisculus. Silver Denarius (3.54 g), 45 BC. Rome. ACIS-CVLVS behind, diademed head of Apollo Soranus right surmounted by star; behind, pick-axe. *Reverse:* L VALERIVS in exergue, Europa seated on bull walking right, holding veil which billows out above her. Crawford 474/1a; HCRI 90; Sydenham 998; Valeria 17. Boldly struck and perfectly centered with gorgeous iridescent toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

It has traditionally been believed that the reverse shows the heroine Valeria Luperca riding a heifer. However, the animal is clearly a bull, which means that the seated female can only be Europa. The myth of Europa is that she was a Phoenician princess whose beauty attracted the attention of the god Zeus. Desiring her, he turned himself into a magnificent white bull and intermingled with her father's herd. When she saw him, she approached him and stroked his side, then leaped onto his back. Zeus immediately ran out to sea and swam to Crete, where Europa became the island's first queen. Subsequently, Zeus arranged the stars, known as the constellation Taurus, in the shape of the white bull which he had assumed during this episode.

Estimated Value \$1,400 - 1,700

Ex Heritage 3020 (1 September 2012), 25152.



3070

P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus. Silver Denarius (3.3 g), 42 BC. Rome. Radiate head of Sol right; behind, quiver. *Reverse:* P CLODIVS / M F in two lines in exergue, crescent moon surmounted by semicircle of five stars. Crawford 494/21; HCRI 182; Sydenham 1115; Claudia 17. A trifle weak around the right obverse borders and on the corresponding portion of the reverse. Lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$600 - 700

Ex Tkalec (8 September 2008), 182.





3071

P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus. Silver Denarius (4.2 g), 42 BC. Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right; behind, lyre. Reverse: P CLODIVS on right, M F on left, Diana Lucifera standing facing, head right, bow and quiver at shoulder, holding long lighted torch in each hand. Crawford 494/23; HCRI 184; Sydenham 1117; Claudia 15. Boldly struck on a nice wide flan. Attractive old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,400

Ex Goldberg 70 (2-5 September 2012), 3194.

3072

P. Accoleius Lariscolus. Silver Denarius (3.95 g), 41 BC. Very Scarce. Rome. P ACCOLEIVS behind, LARISCOLVS before, draped bust of Diana Nemorensis right. Reverse: Triple cult statue of Diana Nemorensis facing, supporting on hands and shoulders beam with five cypress trees; the figure on the left holding poppy, the figure on the right holding lily. Crawford 486/1; HCRI 172; Sydenham 1148; Accoleia 1. Rare. Perfectly centered and exceptionally complete. Beautiful light iridescent toning. *Probably the finest to exist*. **Superb Extremely Fine**.

The family of the moneyer P. Accoleius Lariscolus hailed from the small Alban town of Aricia, sixteen miles southeast of Rome. The goddess Diana Nemorensis, the ruins of whose temple are still visible today, was worshiped there in a cypress grove beside lake Nemi. Her cult is particularly unusual in one way - the high priest (Rex Nemorensis) attained his position by defeating his predecessor in mortal combat! Octavian's mother, Atia, was also born in Aricia, and it is perhaps in light of this that we should see Lariscolus' appointment as moneyer. That is, Atia had died in 43 BC, and Octavian, wishing to honor her birthplace, assured the appointment of a native son of Aricia to the quattuorvirate who as a matter of convention would surely use a type related to his (and Atia's) hometown.

Estimated Value \$6,000 - 7,000

Ex NAC 63 (17 May 2012), 471; Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung 70 (30 May 2006), 41.



Superb Quality Denarius of Pompey the Great



3073
Pompey the Great. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 48 BC. Military mint traveling with Pompey in Greece. Terentius Varro, proquaestor. VARRO PRO Q, diademed bust of Jupiter right. Reverse: MAGN PRO / COS in two lines in exergue, scepter between dolphin swimming right and eagle standing left. Crawford 447/1a; HCRI 8; Sydenham 1033; RSC 3. **Very rare.** Well struck and well centered, lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Struck prior to the Battle of Pharsalus in which Pompey was defeated by Caesar, this coin advertises Pompey's most considerable past achievements. Jupiter Terminus (or Terminallis), the divine guardian of boundaries, refers to the grant of proconsular

powers awarded to Pompey by the Senate so that he carry the fight to Caesar and save the Republic. The images of the dolphin and eagle represent Pompey's most famous achievements by sea and by land: his decisive defeat of the Cilician pirates in 66 BC, and his conquest over Mithradates VI of Pontus in 65 BC. Additionally, the design of the reverse is divided by a scepter, which here serves not only as an artistic device separating the motifs of the dolphin and eagle, but symbolizes his delegated authority as it was only carried by victorious generals who had been acclaimed imperator by their troops.

Estimated Value..... \$7,000 - 8,000

Ex Dr. Busso Peuss 401/402 (3 November 2010), 447.

Fantastic Elephant Denarius of Scipio

3074
Q. Metellus Pius Scipio. Silver Denarius (4.07 g), 47-46 BC. Military mint traveling with Scipio in Africa. **Imperator, committed suicide in 46 BC.** Q METEL above, PIVS below, laureate head of Jupiter right. Reverse: SCIPIO above, IMP in exergue, elephant advancing right. Crawford 459/1; HCRI 45; Sydenham 1050; Caecilia 47. **Rare.** Perfectly struck and centered on a full flan with gorgeous iridescent toning. A remarkable specimen. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

A Pompeian loyalist, Q. Metellus Pius Scipio introduced the legislation that recalled Caesar from his Gallic command, thus precipitating the Civil Wars. This handsome denarius was struck while Scipio was in supreme command of the Pompeian forces in North Africa, the elephant an obvious reference to the province, and was probably struck during the later stages of the campaign in a mobile mint travelling alongside the forces (stylistically it is quite distinct from the coins of Scipio struck at the provincial capital of Utica). In 46 BC, Caesar finally managed to corner the Pompeians at Thapsus, where he inflicted on them a crushing defeat. After the battle Scipio committed suicide, knowing that despite Caesar's usual leniency towards his enemies he would not allow so persistent an foe as Scipio to survive.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex NAC 62 (6 October 2011), 2001; Spink 5014 (28 September 2005), 386.



Monumental Pompey the Great Portrait Denarius





3075

Cnaeus Pompey Jr. Silver Denarius (4.02 g), 46-45 BC. Corduba. Elder son of Pompey the Great, Imperator, executed in 45 BC. IMP CN MAGN, bare head of Pompey the Great right. Reverse: PR Q to left, M MINAT / SABIN in two lines in exergue, Spanish city-goddess standing right, wearing turreted headdress, holding caduceus and clasping hands with Pompeian soldier standing facing; to right, another city-goddess standing left, crowning soldier and holding trophy over shoulder. Crawford 470/1c; HCRI 50; Sydenham 1038; RSC 11 (Pompey the Great). An absolutely incredible specimen! Well struck and perfectly centered, all delicately toned. Important Rarity and one of the finest known. Superb Extremely Fine.

Crawford records just five obverse and eight reverse dies for this issue, which suggests this very rare coin was introduced only shortly before Caesar's decisive victory over the Pompeian forces in Spain at Munda in 45 BC. The obverse features the portrait of the deceased Pompey, the central figure in opposition to Caesar until his tragic assassination in Egypt after Pharsalus, while the reverse alludes to Spanish support for the Pompeian cause. Although this issue was very limited to begin with and but few coins remain today (perhaps no more than a dozen specimens all told), it would seem that the coins circulated for some time as most examples exhibit at least some wear. This specimen, on the other hand, is quite pristine, struck on excellent metal, and is likely the finest example in existence.

Estimated Value \$35,000 - 40,000

Ex The Rubicon Collection (Heritage 3015, 7 September 2011), Previously from Stacks (private purchase).



3076

Cnaeus Pompey Jr. Silver Denarius (3.92 g), 46-45 BC. Corduba. M. Po-
blicius, propraeorian legate. M POBLICI LEG PRO PR, helmeted head of
Roma right. *Reverse:* CN MAGNVS IMP, Hispania standing right, shield
on her back, holding two spears and presenting palm to Pompeian sol-
dier standing left on prow, armed with sword. Crawford 469/1a; HCRI
48; Sydenham 1035; RSC 1 (Pompey the Great). Well struck and perfectly
centered on a nice broad flan, lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The reverse type represents the support of Further Spain for the Pompeian
cause. The female figure, who Crawford does not identify, is obviously
Hispania, coming to lend her support (arms) which will lead to ultimate
victory (palm-branch) and the restoration of a constitutional Republic.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

*Ex Goldberg 70 (2-5 September 2012), 3201; NAC 41 (20 November 2007),
15.*

Incredible Sextus Pompey Denarius





3077

Sextus Pompey, younger son of Pompey the Great, Silver Denarius (3.44 g), 42-38 BC. Executed 35 BC. Minted in Massilia. Q. Nasidius, commander of the fleet. NEPTVNI behind, bare head of Pompey the Great right; before, trident; below, dolphin right. Reverse: Q NASIDIUS in exergue, galley with billowing sail and bank of rowers moving right; in upper left field, star. Crawford 483/2; HCRI 235; Sydenham 1350; RSC 20 (Pompey the Great). Very Rare. Well centered on a full flan with the head of Pompey in high relief. A remarkable example! Extremely Fine.

Q. Nasidius was a Pompeian loyalist, having first served under Pompey unsuccessfully defending Massalia from the Caesarian forces under Decimus Brutus in 49 BC. Later he commanded the fleet of the Pompeian forces in north Africa until the disaster at Thapsus, after which he left for Spain to join with Pompey's son, Cn. Pompey Jr. He subsequently served as supreme naval commander under Sextus Pompey at Massilia, where this handsome coin was struck. Eventually Nasidius saw the futility of the Pompeian cause, deserting to Mark Antony where he fought at Actium in 31 BC.

Estimated Value \$20,000 - 25,000

Ex S. C. Markoff Collection (NAC 62, 6 October 2011), 2002.



3078

Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.98 g), 49-48 BC. Military mint traveling with Caesar. CAESAR in exergue, elephant advancing right, trampling horned serpent. *Reverse:* Pontifical implements: simpulum, sprinkler, axe and priest's hat. Crawford 443/1; HCRI 9; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49. Well struck in high relief with pleasing old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Perhaps the most ubiquitous of Caesar's denarii, this famous issue was struck at the time of his crossing of the Rubicon and the beginning of the long period of civil wars which resulted in the downfall of the Roman Republic. A few theories have been presented explaining the obverse type, the most established being that the elephant represents good, the serpent evil, thus a message of the righteousness of Caesar's cause. The reverse shows the symbols of Rome's high priest, the Pontifex Maximus, Caesar having been elected to the office in 63 BC.

Estimated Value..... \$2,000 - 2,500



3079

Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.87 g), 48-47 BC. Military mint traveling with Caesar in North Africa. Diademed head of Venus right. *Reverse:* CAESAR, Aeneas advancing left, holding palladium and bearing Anchises upon his shoulder. Crawford 458/1; HCRI 55; Sydenham 1013; RSC 12. Well struck on a nice broad flan with lustrous surfaces throughout. **Superb Mint State.**

The Roman nobility was always at pains to claim descent from either the gods or from mythical heroes, or even more often from both. The Julia gens claimed mythical descent from Iulus, son of the Trojan hero Aeneas, who himself was the son of the goddess Venus and Anchises. Although not struck on as massive a scale as Caesar's well-known elephant type of 49-48 BC, this type is considerably more common than any other coin of Caesar, and was struck to pay for Caesar's protracted North African campaign against the Pompeians.

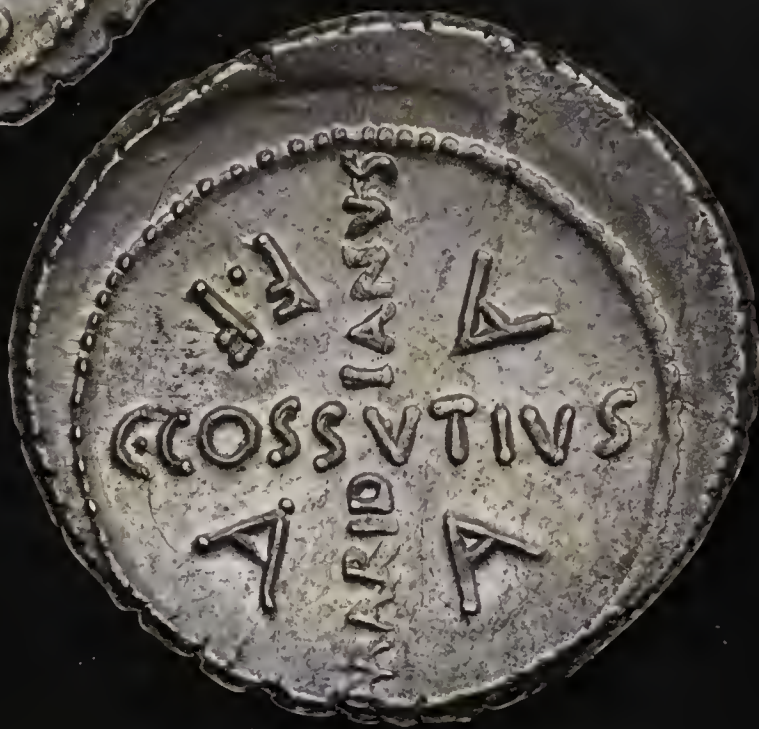
Estimated Value..... \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex NAC 40 (16 May 2007), 549.



Exceptional Caesar Portrait Denarius with Moneyer Reverse





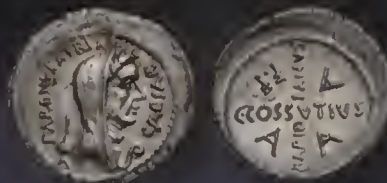
3080

Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.97 g), 44 BC. A rare and exceptional denarius. Rome. C. Cossutius Maridianus, moneyer. CAESAR before, PARENS PATRIAE behind, wreathed and veiled head of Julius Caesar right; behind, apex; below chin, lituus. *Reverse:* C COSSVTIVS MARID-IANVS arranged in the form of a cross with A-A-A-F F in the four angles. Crawford 480/19; HCRI 112 = Sear 1422 (this coin illus.); Sydenham 1069; RSC 8. Well centered on a broad flan with underlying luster, lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The abbreviation A A A F F (quattuorvir aere argento auro flando feriundo) that appears on the reverse of this coin is the first occurrence of the complete title of the moneyer on a coin.

Estimated Value\$25,000 - 30,000

Ex Goldberg 65 (6 September 2011), 4123; NFA Auction XXVII (4 December 1991), 626.



Remarkable and Historic Caesar Portrait Denarius





3081

Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.77 g), 44 BC. Rome, M. Mettius, moneyer. CAESAR IMP, laureate head of Julius Caesar right; behind, lituus and simpulum behind. *Reverse:* M METTIVS, Venus standing facing, head left, holding Victory and scepter, resting elbow on shield set on globe behind her; in left field, G. Crawford 480/3; Alföldi type III, pl. XII, 26 (this coin); HCRI 100; Sydenham 1056; RSC 32. Rare and in exceptional state of preservation. A remarkable portrait of fine detail. Lovely dark tone with lighter iridescent highlights. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

In 44 BC the Senate honored Caesar with the right to place his portrait on the coinage. This presented a revolutionary change as never before had the effigy of a living Roman appeared on the coinage of the Republic (there is the instance of the exceedingly rare gold staters of T. Quinctius Flamininus struck in Macedon 196 BC, but those are not Roman issues). Whether this was simply another honor bestowed by the Senate to appeal to Caesar's vanity or it implied his acceptance of the role of monarch is debated, but certainly the average Roman interpreted it as monarchical aspirations of the dictator: within three months Caesar was dead, struck down by the conspirators on the Ides of March, 44 BC.

Estimated Value\$30,000 - 35,000

Ex The Rubicon Collection (Heritage 3015, 7 September 2011), 23260; NAC 38 (21 March 2007), 1; Bank Leu 10 (29 May 1974), 8; Levis Collection (Ars Classica XI, 18 June 1925), 157.

Incredibly Realistic Caesar Portrait Denarius





3082

Julius Caesar. Dictator from 49 BC, assassinated 44 BC. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 43 BC. Rome. L. Flaminus Chilo, moneyer. Laureate head of Julius Caesar right. Reverse: L FLAMINIVS III VIR, female figure (Venus or Pax) standing facing, head left, holding caduceus and scepter. Crawford 485/1; HCRI 113; Sydenham 1089; RSC 26. Well struck on a large flan. A remarkable realistic portrait of fine style. Attractive old cabinet tone with a hint of iridescence. Superb Extremely Fine.

We know very little about the moneyer Chilo, and it may be that he should be identified with the 'Cillo' who was proscribed late in the year that this coin was struck, having run afoul of the Triumvirs, Antony and Octavian. If so, this obviously pro-Caesarian type did not save him.

The identity of the female figure on the reverse is uncertain. The type resembles the moneyer issues of the preceding year, which portray Venus standing left, holding Victory and scepter. In this case, however, the goddess holds a caduceus, a symbol most associated with the personification Felicitas or happiness. It may be that instead of Venus the figure is the goddess Pax. Pax is often shown holding a caduceus, which represents the stability associated with peaceful times.



Estimated Value..... \$30,000 - 35,000

One of the Finest Known Julius Caesar Denarii





3083

Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 42 BC. Rome. L. Livineius Regulus, moneyer. Wreathed head of Julius Caesar right; behind, laurel branch; before, winged caduceus. *Reverse:* L LIVINEIVS above, REGVLVS below, bull charging right. Crawford 494/24; HCRI 115; Sydenham 1106; RSC 27. Rare. Lustrous with the obverse perfectly centered. One of the finest examples extant. **Superb Extremely Fine.**



The significance of the reverse is not certain. It most probably refers to an event of 47 BC, mentioned by both Dio Cassius (xli.39.2) and Suetonius (Caes. 59), where during the African War Caesar was performing a sacrifice before the impending battle at Thapsus against the combined forces of Scipio and Juba. The sacrificial bull escaped, but despite this ominous omen Caesar was not dissuaded from commencing battle. We know that a praetor by the name of L. Livineius Regulus served with Caesar during the African War, and we can assume that this praetor, who perhaps was present and played a significant role at Thapsus, was a close relation of the moneyer. Of course this reference to the sacrifice at Thapsus is not the only interpretation of the reverse. The bull also represents the zodiacal sign of Taurus in Venus, and thus we should probably see an allusion to Caesar's claimed divine descent from the goddess Venus.

Estimated Value..... \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex Goldberg 65 (4-6 September 2011), 4124.

Phenomenal Lifetime Caesar Portrait Denarius





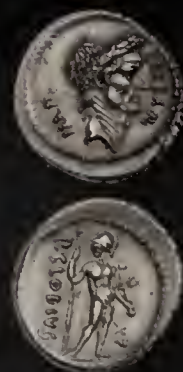
3084

Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (4.11 g), 42 BC. Rome. P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus, moneyer. CAESAR before, IMP behind, laureate head of Julius Caesar right. Reverse: P CLODIVS on left, M F on right, Mars standing facing, head left, holding spear and parazonium. Crawford 494/16; HCRI 114; Sydenham 1123; RSC 37. Boldly struck on a full size flan with incredible detail. Lovely old cabinet tone with a hint of iridescence. An exceptional example, one of the finest in existence. Superb Extremely Fine.

The moneyer, P. Clodius, son of Marcus, of whom nothing is known, returned to the realistic style of portraiture that typifies Caesar's lifetime issues and which had been replaced the year before with an idealized effigy of Caesar under the moneyer Flamininus. There are parallel issues by P. Clodius for both Mark Antony and Octavian (Crawford 494/17 and 494/18 respectively), each employing the same reverse type of Mars. The issue was struck to finance the anticipated war against the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius in the East.

Estimated Value..... \$50,000-UP

Ex UBS 78 (9-10 September 2008), 1131; Ernst Justus Haeberlin Collection (A.Cahn/A. Hess, 17 July 1933), 2930.



Another World Class Caesar Portrait Denarius





3085
Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (4.10 g), 40 BC. Rome. Q. Voconius Vitulus, moneyer. DIVI IVLI before, laureate head of Julius Caesar right; behind, lituus. Reverse: Q VOCONIVS above, VITVLVS in exergue, bull-calf walking left. Crawford 526/2; HCRI 329; Sydenham 1132; RSC 46. Boldly struck and well centered on a full flan. An exceptional portrait of Caesar! Lovely toned surfaces with hints of iridescence. Nearly Mint State.

With the exception of a short period during the principate of Augustus, it is with the coins of Q. Voconius Vitulus and his colleague, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, in 40 BC that the long tradition of a college of moneyers producing currency at the Capitoline mint ended. The year before with the outcome of the Perusine War between Octavian and Lepidus still to be decided, the moneyers hedged their bets by using purposefully ambiguous types on their coins: M. Arrius Secundus' denarii (Crawford 513/2 and 513/3) used an ancestor's portrait that resembled Octavian; C. Numonius Vaala's aurei (Crawford 514/1) employed the head of Victory, the portrait of which is clearly Fulvia, Mark Antony's wife; and L. Servius Rufus' denarii (Crawford 515/2) have an ancestor's portrait which is most obviously Brutus. In each case the choice of types could be argued to favor the winning side, whichever side that may be. By 40 BC, however, the Perusine War was safely behind Octavian who was now firmly in control of the West, and perhaps angered by these shenanigans at the mint he decided to bring it firmly under his own authority.

Estimated Value..... \$50,000-UP

Ex C. K. Collection (Triton XIV, 3 January 2011), 605.





3086

Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.75 g), 42 BC. Military mint, probably at Smyrna. P. Lentulus Spinther, legate. BRVTVS below, simpulus between sacrificial axe and knife. *Reverse:* LENTVLVS/SPINT in two lines below, jug and lituus. Crawford 500/7; HCRI 198; Sydenham 1310; RSC 6. Boldly struck and well centered on a broad flan, all lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The types chosen for this issue indicate both Brutus' membership in the college of pontifices and the legate's, P. Lentulus Spinther, membership in the augurate. The pontificate and augurate were Rome's foremost priestly colleges, the former supervising all of the other priestly colleges, and the later being responsible for reading the signs of the gods to determine whether or not an anticipated undertaking would be divinely supported or opposed. The priestly symbols on this issue, which was struck to pay the military expenses of the tyrannicides while preparing for the expected showdown with the Triumvirs, suggests divine support and the just nature of their cause.

Estimated Value..... \$3,000 - 3,500

Brutus Denarius with Famous Symbolic Reverse





3087

Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.82 g), 42 BC. Military mint traveling with Brutus and Cassius in western Asia Minor or northern Greece. P. Servilius Casca Longus, moneyer. CASCA behind, LONGVS before, Laureate and bearded head of Neptune right; trident below. *Reverse:* BRVTVS behind, IMP before, Victory advancing right, breaking diadem tied with fillet and holding palm; below, broken scepter. Crawford 507/2; HCRI 212; Sydenham 1298; RSC 3. Boldly struck and well centered. Needle sharp in detail, lustrous and delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**



On this splendid coin the image of Victory trampling upon a broken scepter and tearing the diadem powerfully evoke the long tradition of Roman hatred for monarchical rule. It was rumored that Julius Caesar had inclined to become king, purportedly wearing red boots as the Roman kings had worn and having his statue placed next to those of the kings, and these were all used by the tyrannicides to justify his assassination. The obverse type of Neptune was an obvious choice for Casca, who was the commander of Brutus' fleet.

Estimated Value\$10,000 - 12,000

Ex Helios 2 (25-26 November 2008), 221.

Fantastic Quality Brutus Denarius





3088

Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.76 g), 42 BC. Military mint traveling with Brutus and Cassius in western Asia Minor or northern Greece. L. Plaetorius Cestianus, moneyer. L PLAET CEST behind, laureate, veiled and draped female bust right, her head surmounted by polos. *Reverse:* BRVT IMP, sacrificial axe and simpulum (or culullis). Crawford 508/2; HCRI 214; Sydenham 1300; RSC 2. **Very Rare.** Boldly struck in high relief and fine style. A lovely example with attractive old cabinet toning. **Extremely Fine.**

The identification of the female depicted on the obverse is uncertain. Older catalogues refer to her as Ceres, the Roman goddess of agriculture, while Crawford suggests Diana, but the type is ambiguous. Like the earlier issue in the name of Brutus struck by Cassius' legate, P. Lentulus Spinther, on the reverse we see again Brutus' priestly emblems of the pontificate, suggesting the divine right of the liberators' cause. The issue was struck immediately preceding the fateful battle of Philippi, and was perhaps Brutus' penultimate issue, the last of course being the renowned Eid Mar type which also appears in this sale.

Estimated Value..... \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex NAC 70 (16 May 2013), 184; Virgil M. Brand Collection, pt. 3 (Sotheby's, 9 June 1983), 238; Ernst Herzfelder Collection (Brüder Egger XLIII, 14 April 1913), 55.



The Most Famous Coin of Antiquity - The 'Eid Mar' Denarius







089

Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.52 g), 42 BC. Mint moving with Brutus in northern Greece. L. Plaetorius Cestianus, magistrate. BRVT above, IMP before, L PLAET CEST behind, bare head of Brutus right. *Reverse:* EID MAR, pileus between two daggers. Crawford 508/3; Cahn 13b; HCRI 216; Sydenham 1301; Mazzini pl. V, 15 (same dies); Naville XV, 1315 (same dies); RSC 15. An incredible example in outstanding condition for this issue of great historical importance. Boldly struck with an incredible, well defined portrait on a full broad flan with minor porosity, all lightly toned. The ultra important reverse is simply breathtaking! *Among the finest known examples. Superb Extremely Fine.*

The highly provocative design of the reverse of this most famous of Roman coins, the Eid Mar denarius, presents us with the fait accompli of Caesar's assassins. The coin loudly proclaims that the hated tyrant is dead and that the deed was done in the name of liberty.

On the Ides of March 44 BC, M. Junius Brutus and C. Cassius Longinus led a host of other senators to rid Rome of Julius Caesar. Caesar had been proclaimed dictator for life and held absolute power, holding all of Rome's top offices. Many felt he aspired to become king. Not only did he already have all the powers of an absolute monarch, just three months prior to his assassination he committed his most egregious affront to Roman sensibilities when usurped the royal prerogative of placing his own image on the coinage. Never before had a living Roman's portrait appeared on the coinage, and in the minds of the conspirators this must have been the final straw, the fatal coalescing of all their enmity. Caesar paid with his life, and the fabric of the Republic was torn asunder.

It took time after Caesar's assassination for the situation to develop to the point of open civil war. At first, Antony as leader of the Senate proclaimed a general amnesty for the conspirators, but after the establishment of the Second Triumvirate between Octavian, Mark Antony and Lepidus in November 43 BC, the conspirators were declared public enemies. Being the leaders of the conspiracy to assassinate Caesar, Brutus and Cassius had long before fled Rome, their safety at risk from the Roman mob. In early 42 BC, however, they joined forces at Sardes in Asia Minor and began preparations for the final showdown with the triumvirs. By the summer they were in Macedonia en route to engage the forces of Antony and Octavian.

The first battle of Philippi took place to the west of the town on October 3. Brutus faced Octavian while Cassius engaged Antony. Brutus successfully pushed back the forces of Octavian, but those of Cassius were routed by Antony, and on hearing a false report that Brutus had been defeated and killed, Cassius committed suicide. The second battle took place on October 23 and saw the combined forces of the conspirators under the sole command of Brutus. They proved no match for the triumvirs, however, and Brutus was soundly defeated. Seeing that all was lost, he too committed suicide.

The Eid Mar denarius was struck to pay Brutus' troops and campaign expenses. His choice of types are both appropriate on the one hand and ironic on the other. The reverse depicts the pileus, or cap of liberty traditionally given to slaves when they were freed, between the daggers representing the death of Caesar, while the legend EID MAR records the date the Republic was released from Caesar's tyranny. The message is unequivocal and follows the long Roman tradition of proclaiming illustrious events of one's family on the coinage. Of course, what was more important for Brutus than his own involvement in the restoration of the Republic by ridding it of Caesar? The obverse is different, however. If the appearance of Caesar's portrait on coinage was the final straw that precipitated the actions of the conspirators, then surely it would be improper (ironic even) for Brutus to place his own portrait on his coins. However, by this time the triumvirs were already placing their own portraits on coins (see Crawford 494), and Brutus was merely following their footsteps.

Estimated Value **\$250,000-UP**

Ex. Private purchase from Freeman and Sear, 2009

Marvelous Cassius Denarius

3090

C. Cassius Longinus. Silver Denarius (4.0 g), 42 BC. Military mint, probably at Smyrna. **Conspirator, committed suicide in 42 BC.** P. Lentulus Spinther, legate. C CASSI IMP behind, LEIBERTAS before, diademed, veiled and draped bust of Libertas right. *Reverse:* LENTVLVS/SPINT in two lines below, jug and lituus. Crawford 500/5; HCRI 223; Sydenham 1305; RSC 6. Boldly struck in high relief and well centered. Beautifully toned with hints of iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Libertas's portrait on this coin is quite lovely, showing a certain graciousness and competent ability not evident on the parallel issues with an unveiled Libertas where the goddess is depicted with a rather large jowl and chin more in line with a caricature portrait. In instances such as this, we must wonder if the engraver was simply more skilled or if perhaps he had a local beauty sit for him whose likeness he skillfully copied.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Ex Triton XI (8-9 January 2008), 612; Freeman & Sear List 6 (Summer 2001), F87.



Outstanding Portrait Denarius of Ahenobarbus

3091

Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Silver Denarius (3.92 g), 41-40 BC. Uncertain mint in the region of the Adriatic or Ionian Sea. **Imperator, died 31 BC.** AHENOBAR, head of L. Ahenobarbus right. *Reverse:* CN DOMITIVS IMP, trophy set on prow of galley right. Crawford 519/2; HCRI 339; Sydenham 1177; Domitia 21. Well struck on a sound planchet with delicate golden toning. An enchanting specimen with an excellent portrait of the Imperator. **Extremely Fine.**

Originally a Pompeian loyalist, Ahenobarbus allied with Brutus and Cassius after the Ides of March. After Philippi he engaged the fleet of the triumvirs under the command of Domitius Calvinus, inflicting a resounding defeat for which he was hailed imperator by his troops, which the reverse of this coin commemorates. Subsequently, however, he joined Antony in opposing Octavian, but then deserted to Octavian before Actium, having become disgusted with Antony's alliance with Cleopatra. Aside from his involvement in the civil wars that racked Rome in the latter half of the first century BC, Ahenobarbus is also remembered for being the paternal great-grandfather of the future emperor Nero.

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 8,000

Ex Gemini V (6 January 2009), 778.



Labienus - A Major Rarity in Roman Imperial Coinage







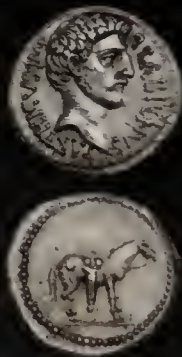
3092

Q. Labienus. Silver Denarius (3.74 g), 40 BC. Uncertain mint in Syria or southeastern Asia Minor. **Imperator, executed in 39 BC.** Q LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP, bare head of Labienus right. *Reverse:* Horse standing right on ground line, wearing saddle with quiver attached and bridle. Crawford 524/2; Hersh 23; HCRI 341; Sydenham 1357; RSC 2. **Extremely Rare.** Boldly struck with a magnificent portrait of superb style in high relief, struck on a full flan, unusually fine metal and delicately toned. *Among the finest specimens known.* **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Quintus Labienus was the son of the Pompeian cavalry commander Titus Labienus. He sided with Brutus and Cassius in the war between the Republicans and the Triumvirs, and during the winter of 43/2 BC was sent by Cassius on an embassy to seek Parthian assistance in the Republican cause. Before he was able to do accomplish this task, however, he received the devastating news that Brutus and Cassius had been defeated at Philippi. Thus he found himself in the unpleasant situation of being stranded in Parthia and unable to return to Rome, where his former enemies were now unquestionably in control and would certainly execute him for being a traitor if he were to return.

With nothing to lose, Labienus convinced King Orodes II to allow him a force of 20,000 cavalry, and with the king's son, Pacorus, he marched into Syria. Labienus and Pacorus, splitting the command between them, quickly overcame Roman resistance, defeating the local governor, Decidius Saxa. While Labienus continued into southern Asia Minor, Pacorus headed west and south into Phoenicia and Palestine. Although Antony realized the seriousness of the situation, his attention was called for in the West. He therefore sent his legate Ventidius Bassus with eleven legions to oppose the Parthian invasion, and Bassus routed the Parthian cavalry at Mt. Taurus where Labienus was killed.

The obverse of this extremely rare issue shows the handsome portrait of Labienus along with his name and titles, while the reverse depicts a saddled horse complete with archer's bow-case, a feature used by the Parthians who were most renowned for their mounted archers. Thus, the coin seems to have been designed to appeal to both a Roman and a Parthian audience, although perhaps shortsighted, as certainly no Roman would have considered the design as anything less than unconscionable. In any case, the extreme rarity of the coins today suggests the majority of them were melted down shortly after Labienus' defeat.



Estimated Value..... \$150,000 - 200,000

Ex S. C. Markoff Collection (NAC 62, 6 October 2011), 2009.

Top Quality Antony and Octavian Denarius



3093

Mark Antony & Octavian. Silver Denarius (3.76 g), 41 BC. Ephesus. M. Barbatius Pollio, quaestor pro praetore. M ANT I(MP) (AV)G III VIR R P C M BARBAT Q P, bare head of Mark Antony right. *Reverse:* CAESAR IMP PONT III VIR R P C, bare head of Octavian right. Crawford 517/2; HCRI 243; Sydenham 1181; RSC 8a. Boldly struck on a broad flan. Beautiful old cabinet toning with hints of iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

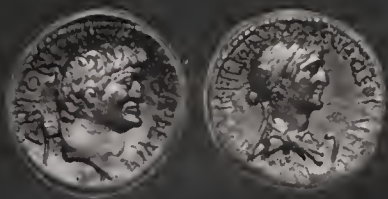
Mark Antony is reported to have lived extravagantly while in the East, and he exacted large sums from the cities of Asia Minor to finance this lifestyle. It is certainly from these funds where he obtained the bullion to produce this extensive and handsome coinage, struck with the name of his lieutenant M. Barbatius Pollio. Pollio's colleagues, M. Cocceius Nerva (a distant ancestor of the future emperor Nerva) and L. Gellius Poplicola, also struck similar types honoring both Antony's fellow triumvir, Octavian and his brother, Lucius Antony, but the majority are of a different style and are believed to have been struck after Antony's departure from Ephesus.

Estimated Value..... \$4,000 - 5,000

Ex LHS 100 (23-24 April 2007), 455.

Exceptional Quality Antony and Cleopatra Denarius





3094

Mark Antony & Cleopatra VII. Silver Denarius (3.63 g), 34 BC. Alexandria. ANTONI ARM-ENIA DEVIC-TA, head of M. Antony right; behind, Armenian tiara. *Reverse:* CLEOPATRAE [REGINAE] REGVM FILIORVM REGVM, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right; below, prow of galley right. Crawford 543/2; HCRI 345; Newman 34.3; Sydenham 1210; RSC 1. Mostly well struck and perfectly centered with two exceptional portraits. Well toned. **Extremely Fine.**

In the autumn of 34 BC Antony celebrated an unusual and ostentatious (even by Roman standards) triumph through the streets of Alexandria. The event was staged to play up his successes in conquering Armenia, although he had summarily failed in the main objective of the campaign, which was the conquest of Parthia. The parade ended at the Gymnasium of Alexandria, where the entire citizen body had been assembled to witness what has become known as the 'Donations of Alexandria'. For the spectacle, Antony and Cleopatra dressed as Dionysus-Osiris and Isis-Aphrodite, and sat upon massive golden thrones, with Cleopatra's young son by Julius Caesar, Caesarion, dressed as Horus beside them. Cleopatra's other children were dressed in the attire of the kingdoms they were to inherit. For the Donations, Antony affirmed Cleopatra as queen of Egypt, Cyprus, Libya and parts of Syria, and bestowed upon her children the eastern provinces of Rome from Cilicia to North Africa, as well as Parthia which remained unconquered. As for Caesarion, he was proclaimed the son and legitimate heir of the deified Julius Caesar, and affirmed as King of Egypt.

Antony sent an announcement to the Senate requesting confirmation of the Donations, but the Senate refused to countenance such an affront to the dignity of Rome. Octavian, who was Caesar's heir through adoption, was of course threatened by Antony's claiming Caesarion Caesar's legitimate heir, and this perhaps above all else led to the outbreak of the final confrontation between Octavian and Antony.

The coin is truly remarkable. Never before had the portrait of a foreign head of state appeared on a Roman coin. Additionally, the legend joined with Cleopatra's portrait proclaims "of Cleopatra, Queen of Kings and of her sons (children) who are Kings," thus affirming the Donations that Antony had bestowed. Finally, this coin uses a previously unknown die with a new legend break (DEVIC-TA). Neither are illustrated in Banti nor the photofiles of either the British Museum or the ANS.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

Published in the Celator in 2012.



Extraordinary Calvinus Commemorative Denarius



3095

Cn. Domitius Calvinus. Silver Denarius (3.86 g), 39 BC. Rare. Osca. Imperator in Spain, 39-36 BC. OSCA, bearded male head right. Reverse: DOM COS ITER IMP, simpulum, aspergillum, axe and apex. Crawford 531/1; HCRI 342; Sydenham 1358; Burgos 1509. A magnificent example, well struck and well centered. Lovely old cabinet tone with a hint of iridescence. **Nearly Mint State.**

Cn. Domitius Calvinus was stalwart Caesarean, having served as Caesar's Master of the Horse. He commanded the Caesarean center at Pharsalus and was present at Thapsus, and in 39 BC Octavian appointed him governor of Spain with instructions to put down a revolt of the Cerretani. The province, which had recently been ceded to Octavian after Sextus Pompey's defeat, was in a state of extreme turmoil following years of misrule and civil war. Calvinus was known as a strict disciplinarian, and was a good choice for the job as he quickly put down the revolt and restored order to the province. While in Spain he established his capital at Osca where he minted these denarii. The obverse directly copies the bearded male head found on Spanish denarii of the second and first centuries BC, and the reverse presents the symbols showing he was a member of the college of pontifices.



Estimated Value..... \$5,000 - 7,000

Ex NAC 52 (7 October 2009), 299; Gorny & Mosch 107 (2 April 2001), 339.

Magnificent Fine Style Octavian Denarius





3096

Octavian. Silver Denarius (3.73 g), 32-31 BC. Uncertain Italian mint (Rome?). Bare head of Octavian right. *Reverse:* CAESAR DIVI F, Pax standing facing, head left, holding olive-branch and cornucopiae. RIC 252; HCRI 399; BMC 605-8; RSC 69. An exceptional example of this very rare issue. A magnificent portrait of fine style and fully struck on a full flan. Lustrous and lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 18,000

Ex Alberto Campana Collection (NAC 64, 17-18 May 2012), 994.

Superb Quality Octavian Denarius with Sensitive Portrait





3097

Octavian. Silver Denarius (3.87 g), 31-30 BC. Uncertain Italian mint (Rome?). Bare head of Octavian left. *Reverse:* CAESAR DIVI F, Victory standing left on globe, holding wreath and palm. RIC 254b; HCRI 407; BMC 603; RSC 64. Very scarce and seldom seen like this. Boldly struck on an exceptionally broad flan with a fine sensitive portrait of the future Augustus. Lovely old cabinet tone with hints of iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Octavian's coinage of 31-30 BC is filled with the imagery of his recent victory over Mark Antony, such as on the reverse of this splendid coin. Here Victory is shown with her wreath and victory palm atop the celestial globe, signifying the end of the civil wars and world dominion.

Estimated Value \$8,000 - 9,000

Ex UBS 78 (9-10 September 2008), 1226; Tinchant Collection.





3098

Octavian. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 30 BC. Uncertain Italian mint (Rome?). Victory standing right on prow, holding wreath and palm. *Reverse:* IMP CAESAR in exergue, Emperor, holding branch and reins, driving triumphal quadriga right. RIC 264; HCRI 416; BMC 617; RSC 115. Boldly struck on a full flan and well centered. Lovely old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Sear states that this is probably the first type of the IMP CAESAR series, having replaced an identical type with the legend CAESAR DIVI F. While the obverse type certainly harkens back to Actium, the reverse commemorates Octavian's entry into Alexandria, where he immediately seized the Ptolemaic treasury. This coin, in fact, was likely struck from the first batch of Ptolemaic silver received in Rome.

Estimated Value\$3,000 - 3,500

Ex The Bru Sale 3 (6 May 2011), 74; Tradart (12 December 1991), 242; Bank Leu 20 (25-26 April 1978), 197.

Roman Empire Coinage

Exquisite Augustus Denarius with Intricate Detail



3099

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.78 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Pergamum, 27 BC. CAESAR, bare head of Augustus right. *Reverse:* AVGVSTVS, bull standing right. RIC 475; BMC 662-3; RSC 28. An absolutely exceptional example, needle sharp and well centered on a perfect flan without the usual flan crack. An exquisite coin with a high relief portrait of fine style and lovely old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$7,000 - 8,000

Ex Triton XI (8-9 January 2008), 872.



3100

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.87 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Uncertain mint in the East, ca. 27 BC or a little later. Laureate head of Augustus right. *Reverse:* AVGVSTVS, capricorn right, cornucopiae on its back, holding rudder and globe. RIC 541 (same obv. die); BMC 664 (same obv. die); RSC 23a. A superb portrait struck in high relief. Lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**



Although there is a problem of chronology that has not been clearly sorted, Augustus advertised his birth sign as Capricorn. The capricorn was a half terrestrial, half marine being, and played a prominent role in Augustan propaganda, seen on several coin types as well as in other media. Here the capricorn with globe seems to signify Augustus' power over land and sea. The rudder and cornucopiae are terrestrial attributes of the goddess Bona Fortuna, reminding us of Augustus' role in bringing peace and good fortune to the Empire after the devastating civil wars of the 40s and 30s BC.

For an enlightening discussion of Augustus' horoscope and its use in imperial propaganda, see T. Barton, "Augustus and Capricorn: Astrological Polyvalency and Imperial Rhetoric," JRS 85, 1995, pp. 31-51.

Estimated Value..... \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex NAC 40 (16 May 2007), 629.

Very Rare Augustus Denarius with Incredible Detail





3101

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.74 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Emerita, ca. 25-23 BC. P. Carisius, propraetorian legate. IMP CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right. *Reverse:* P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR, facing Celtiberian helmet between dagger and bipennis. RIC 8; BMC 280; RSC 406a. **Very Rare.** Boldly struck on a wide flan with a finely executed portrait of Augustus. Lustrous surfaces. **Nearly Mint State.**

The Roman conquest of the Iberian Peninsula took two centuries, from the first landing at Emporion in 218 BC during the Second Punic War until the final conquest of the remaining holdouts in northwestern Spain under Augustus in 19 BC. The reverse of this coin shows the common armament of the Celtiberian warrior, who were extremely skilled in light arms, especially the short sword or dagger and the bipennis, a sort of small double-headed axe.



Estimated Value..... \$8,000 - 9,000

Ex NAC 59 (4-5 April 2011), 875.



3102

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.80 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Colonia Patricia(?), ca. 19 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus left. *Reverse:* IOV TO[N], hexastyle temple of Jupiter containing statue of the god standing left, holding thunderbolt and scepter. RIC 64; BMC p. 64, note; RSC 180. Boldly struck and well centered. Delicate golden iridescent toning. **Extremely Fine.**



The temple of Jupiter Tonans was vowed by Augustus in 26 BC after his narrow escape from lightening in the Cantabrian campaign and finally dedicated in 22 BC (Suetonius, Vita Augusti 29.91). The temple was originally dedicated to Jupiter Fulgens and was located near the Campus Martius. The cult image it contained which is shown inside the temple on this coin, was by the 4th century Greek sculptor, Leochares, according to Pliny (Hist. Nat. 39.79).

Estimated Value..... \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex Goldberg 74 (4 June 2013), 3557; Roma IV (30 September 2012), 515.

Marvelous Quality Augustus Denarius





3103

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.87 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Colonia Patricia(?), ca. 19 BC CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus to right. *Reverse:* SIGNIS RECEPTIS above and below, S P Q R around, round shield inscribed CL V between legionary standard and aquila. RIC 87a; BMC 422; RSC 265a. Boldly struck with a fine high relief portrait. Perfectly centered on a full size flan with gorgeous cabinet toning with reddish iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The reverse shows the clipeus virtutis, the shield of valor, decreed to Augustus by the Senate in 27 BC. Like the corona civica, it was awarded for saving the life of a fellow citizen.

Estimated Value\$12,500 - 15,000

Ex Nomos 5 (25 October 2011), 230; W. Uibeleisen Collection (Hess-Divo 307, 7 June 2007), 1551; MMAG 81 (18 September 1995), 189.

Exceptional Quality Augustus Denarius of Great Style





3104

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.72 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Caesaraugusta (?), ca. 19/8 BC. Head of Augustus right, wreathed with oak-leaves. Reverse: CAESAR AVGVSTVS, two laurel branches. RIC 33a; BMC 352; RSC 47. Lovely old cabinet toning with hints of iridescence. A fantastic portrait of great style struck on an exceptionally large flan. Superb Extremely Fine.

When Octavian was awarded the honorary title of Augustus in 27 BC investing him with supreme power, he was also given the right to decorate his door posts with laurel branches, a sign of martial victory, and the corona civica, an oak-wreath symbolizing the saving of a Roman life. In the case of Augustus, the laurel branches signified his victory over Mark Antony and Cleopatra at Actium, and the corona civica was awarded for saving the life of not one citizen but of many thousands when he successfully ending the civil wars. On this coin Augustus is portraying wearing the oak wreath crown - which occurs only occasionally on Roman coins - which by law he was required to do at every public gathering.

Estimated Value..... \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex Alberto Campana Collection (NAC 64, 17-18 May 2012), 1033; Rauch 82 (23 April 2008), 203.



Splendid Augustus Denarius of Exceptional Quality





3105

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.79 g); 27 BC-AD 14. Caesaraugusta(?), ca. 18 BC. CAESAR AVGVS TVS, bare head of Augustus right. *Reverse:* S P Q R / C L V in two lines on round shield. RIC 42a; BMC 334; RSC 294. An incredible example, boldly struck on a wide flan with lovely old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$15,000 - 17,000

Ex Numismatica Genevensis VII (27-28 November 2013), 327.

Very Rare Augustus and Caesar Denarius of Exceptional Quality



3106

Augustus, with Divus Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Rome, 17 BC. M. Sanquinius, moneyer. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, bare head of Augustus right. *Reverse:* M SANQVI-NIVS III VIR, laureate, youthful head of deified Julius Caesar right; above, comet with tail. RIC 338; BMC 71; RSC 1. Well struck and perfectly centered. Lovely old cabinet toning with lighter iridescence. **Very rare** and seldom seen this choice. **Extremely Fine.**



In 17 BC a comet appeared in the heavens and was taken by the Romans to be the reappearance of the soul of Julius Caesar. With this auspicious appearance, Augustus and Agrippa assumed leadership of the Xviri sacris faciundis, the college of priests in charge of festivals, and organized celebrations inaugurating a new age. As part of the celebrations, Augustus commissioned the poet Horace to write a secular hymn, the Carmen Saeculare, which was sung by twenty-seven maidens and an equal number of youths on the occasion of the Ludi Saeculares.

Estimated Value \$6,000 - 7,000

Ex The Bru Sale 2 (18 November 2010), 74; Bank Leu 20 (25-26 April 1978), 210.

Extremely Rare Augustus 'New Age' Denarius





3107

Augustus, with Divus Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.7 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Rome, 17 BC. P. Licinius Stolo, moneyer. AVGVSTVS TR POT, emperor, laureate, wearing short tunic and cloak, on horseback right, holding patera. Reverse: P STOLO III VIR, flamen's cap (*apex flaminis*) between two studded sacred shields (*ancilia*). RIC 344; BMC 76; RSC 439. Very Rare.

Well struck and well centered on a slightly rough flan. Lightly toned. Extremely Fine. The ancilia was a sacred bronze shield believed to have fallen from heaven during the reign of Numa Pompilius, 715-673 BC, the legendary second king of Rome. His consort, the nymph Egeria, prophesied that wherever the shield was preserved the people would be the dominant people of the world. In order to disguise the identity of the sacred shield, eleven copies were made, and all were carried by the twelve Salian "leaping priests of Mars" during public festivities, especially the Secular Games. The shields were destroyed by fire when the Regia burned in 36 BC, and were reconstructed probably in 17 BC as part of the New Age celebrations that Augustus and Agrippa inaugurated.



Estimated Value..... \$8,000 - 9,000

Ex Lanz 154 (11 June 2012), 290.



3108

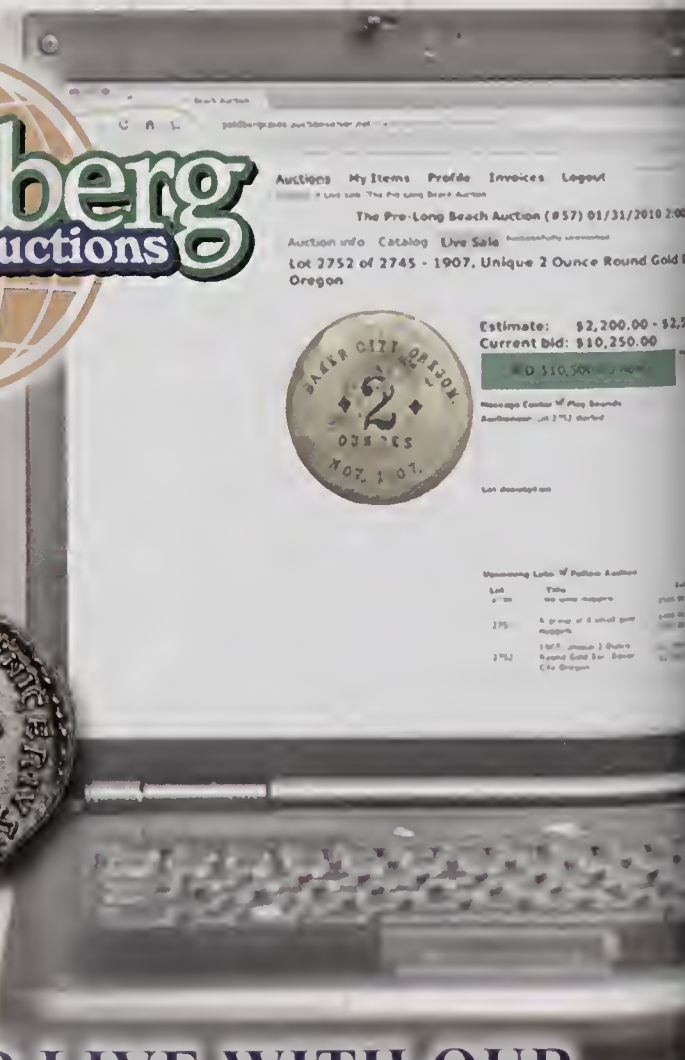
Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.76 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum, 15-13 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, bare head of Augustus right. Reverse: IMP X in exergue, bull butting right. RIC 167a; Giard 19; BMC 451; RSC 137. A pleasing large portrait of Augustus. Mottled turquoise toning. **Choice Very Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$600 - 700

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Very Rare Augustus Denarius with Gaius on Reverse





3109

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.83 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum, 8 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, laureate head of Augustus right. *Reverse:* C CAES above, AVGVSTVS F in exergue, Caius Caesar on horseback galloping right, holding reins and sword; behind, legionary eagle between two standards. RIC 199; Giard 69; BMC 500-2; RSC 40. **Very Rare.** Lustrous surfaces, virtually as struck with hints of golden iridescence. **Nearly Mint State.**

The reverse shows Gaius Caesar, the eldest son of Agrippa and Julia and the grandson of Augustus, in his first campaigns in Gaul - at the tender age of 12!

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 203 (5 March 2012), 316.





3110

Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.77 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum, 2 BC-AD 12. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRI-AE, laureate head of Augustus right. *Reverse:* C L CAESARES AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius Caesars, togate, standing facing, supporting between them on ground honorary shields and spears; above, lituus and simpulum turned inwards. RIC 210; Giard 85; BMC 540; RSC 43c. Well struck and perfectly centered with every letter complete. Excellent compact style. Attractive old cabinet toning with hints of iridescence. *Rarely seen this choice! Superb Extremely Fine.*

Augustus formally adopted his two grandsons, Gaius and Lucius, the children of his friend and general M. Agrippa and his only child, his daughter Julia. Both were groomed as heirs, but neither survived him, Lucius dying in Gaul in AD 2 and Gaius in Lycia in AD 4. With their deaths Augustus was forced to look for another suitable candidate to succeed him, and selected his stepson, Tiberius.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Gemini V (6 January 2009), 255.



3111

Tiberius. Silver Denarius (3.6 g), AD 14-37. 'Tribute Penny'. Lugdunum. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. *Reverse:* PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right on throne with ornate legs, resting feet on footstool, holding scepter and olive branch. RIC 30; Lyon 150; BMC 48; RSC 16a. Well struck on a nice large flan and perfectly centered. Mottled toning. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,200



Exquisite Nero Claudius Drusus Denarius





3112

Nero Claudius Drusus. Silver Denarius (3.80 g), AD 41-54. Rome, under Claudius, ca. AD 41-45. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP, laureate head of Nero Claudius Drusus left. Reverse: Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue left between two trophies, DE GERMANIS on architrave. RIC 72; BMC 101; RSC 4. Well struck on a large wide flan with every letter complete. A superb portrait of Nero Claudius Drusus and delicately toned. *Very rare and among the finest specimens known. Superb Extremely Fine.*



Nero Claudius Drusus was the son of Livia and the senator Tiberius Claudius Nero. Before he was born his parents divorced so that Augustus could marry his mother. Unlike his older brother, the future emperor Tiberius whom Augustus disliked, the emperor doted on his younger stepson.

In 13 BC Drusus was sent to govern Gaul, and while there he repelled an attack by a tribe of Germans who had invaded the province. Most of the following years until his death were spent on campaigns in German territory. First, he crossed the Rhine frontier and penetrated as far as the North Sea, subduing the Frisli. The following years saw him engaged against various confederations of the Chatti, Sicambri and Marcomanni. He died tragically in 9 BC from injuries he sustained when he fell from his horse while on campaign fighting the Marcomanni.

The Arch of Drusus that appears on the reverse of this coin and which commemorated his campaigns in Germania has not survived. Its precise location is not known, but it was on the Appian way.

Estimated Value..... \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex NAC 62 (6 October 2011), 2018; NAC 29 (11 May 2005), 466; Tkalec (29 February 2000), 234.

Another Exquisite Nero Claudius Drusus Denarius





3113

Nero Claudius Drusus. Silver Denarius (3.8 g), AD 41-54. Rome, under Claudius, ca. AD 41-45. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP, laureate head of Nero Claudius Drusus left. Reverse: DE GE-R-MA-NIS, two oblong shields crossed, over vexillum, four spears and two trumpets. RIC 74; BMC 107; RSC 6. Well struck and perfectly centered on a full size flan, all delicately toned. *Very rare and among the finest known.* **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$20,000 - 25,000

Ex Imagines Imperatorvm (Aureo & Calicó, 8 February 2012), 13.

One of the Finest Known Denarii of Antonia





3114

Antonia Minor. Silver Denarius (3.85 g), Augusta, AD 37 and 41. Rome, under Claudius, ca. AD 41-45. *ANTONIA AVGVSTA*, draped bust of Antonia right, hair tied in short queue at back of neck, wreathed with grain ears. *Reverse: CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI*, Antonia, as Constantia, standing facing, holding long torch and cornucopiae. RIC 66; BMC 111; RSC 2. An incredible example, boldly struck in high relief, on a full size flan and perfectly centered. Excellent metal and attractive old cabinet toning. *Among the finest in existence. Superb Extremely Fine.*

Antonia was the younger daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia in 36 BC. In either 18 or 16 BC, she married Nero Claudius Drusus, to whom she bore three children: Germanicus, Livilla and Claudius. Although initially honored with the title of Augusta by her grandson, Caligula, she eventually fell out of favor with him, committing suicide in AD 37 possibly as a result. Her son Claudius reconfirmed the title on her posthumously in AD 41.

RIC notes that the reverse of this type emphasizes Antonia "as the model for Claudius' *Constantia* and also as the priestess of Divus Augustus, from whom imperial *auctoritas* ultimately flowed."

Estimated Value\$20,000 - 25,000

Ex Tradart (12 December 1991), 251; *Fred Baldwin Collection* (Glen-dining, 20 November 1969), 35.



Incredible Quality Caligula Denarius





3115

Gaius Caligula, with Divus Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.77 g), AD 37-41. Lugdunum, AD 37. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT COS, bare head of Gaius right. Reverse: Radiate head of Augustus right, between two stars. RIC 2; Giard 157; BMC 4; RSC 11. Boldly struck and well centered with every letter in the legend complete. An incredible example with delicate golden toning. Both portraits are outstanding! Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$20,000 - 25,000

Ex NFA XXX (8 December 1992), 214; Tkalec (26 March 1991), 255.



Highly Desirable Denarius of Caligula and Germanicus



3116

Gaius Caligula, with Germanicus. Silver Denarius (3.54 g), AD 37-41. Lugdunum, AD 37/8. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT, laureate head of Gaius right. Reverse: GERMANICVS CAES P C CAES AVG GERM, bare head of Germanicus right. RIC 18; Giard 172; BMC 19; RSC 2. Well struck and perfectly centered with all letters complete. Delicate antique toning. Extremely Fine.



Germanicus was the son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony, and was born in 15 BC. A scion of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, he also became one of Rome's most successful and beloved generals, having avenged Varus' defeat at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, retrieving two of the three lost standards and inflicting heavy defeats against Arminius, the protagonist in Varus campaign. He was not as successful in the field of politics, however, having inadvertently usurped the imperial prerogative on more than one occasion. The most egregious instance was his ordering the recall of the governor of Syria, Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso, for having canceled some of the arrangements for the settlement of Cappadocia and Commagene that Germanicus had ordered. Shortly after this episode, Germanicus fell severely ill and died at Antioch. Suspicion immediately fell on Piso, and it was thought that he had poisoned Germanicus at the instigation of Tiberius who was suspicious of Germanicus' popularity. The truth was never discovered, however, as Piso reportedly took his own life during the course of his trial (Tacitus believed Tiberius may have had him murdered before he could implicate the emperor in Germanicus' death).

Estimated Value..... \$20,000 - 25,000

Ex The Millennia Collection (Goldberg 46, 26 May 2008), 84; NAC 25 (25 June 2003), 362.



Exquisite Quality Caligula and Agrippina I Denarius





3117

Gaius Caligula, with Agrippina I. Silver Denarius (3.69 g), AD 37-41. Lugdunum, AD 37/8. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT, bare head of Gaius right. Reverse: AGRIPPINA MAT C CAES AVG GERM, draped bust of Agrippina I right, hair tied in queue at back of neck. RIC 8; Giard 169; BMC 8; RSC 4. Two magnificent portraits of the finest style perfectly struck and centered on a full flan. Traces of luster still present and lightly toned. *Very rare and among the finest examples known. Superb Extremely Fine.*

Perhaps more than any other emperor of Rome Caligula honored his family on his coinage, both living and deceased members. Besides his surviving sisters, amongst those so honored were his great-grandfather Augustus, his grandfather Agrippa, his father Germanicus, and his mother and his two brothers, Agrippina I and Nero and Drusus Caesars, the latter three succumbing in the family's contest for power against Sejanus, Tiberius's notorious Praetorian Prefect.

Early in his reign, Caligula journeyed to the Island of Pandataria, where his mother had died while cruelly imprisoned at the order of Tiberius, and recovered her ashes. Agrippina had been a strong critic of Tiberius' principate, questioning him about the mysterious circumstances of her husband's death and also accusing him of having attempted to poison her. Under Sejanus' manipulation, Tiberius' animosity towards her and her family grew increasingly stronger, which eventually lead to them being convicted of plotting against him. Nero starved to death while imprisoned in Rome, and Drusus committed suicide shortly after the trial. Agrippina, however, was banished to the Island of Pandataria where she was imprisoned under very brutal circumstances (she lost an eye while being flogged, and she was regularly withheld nourishment). Eventually she died there of starvation.

Estimated Value..... \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex S. C. Markoff Collection (NAC 62, 6 October 2011), 2020.

Splendid Denarius of Claudius



3118

Claudius. Silver Denarius (3.76 g), AD 41-54. Rome, AD 41/2. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TR P, laureate head of Claudius right. *Reverse:* EX SC / OB CIVES / SERVATOS in three lines within oak-wreath. RIC 16; BMC 18; RSC 35. Well struck and perfectly centered. Some luster still present, lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 8,000

Desirable Denarius of Claudius



3119

Claudius. Silver Denarius (3.8 g), AD 41-54. Rome, AD 51/2. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P XI IMP P P COS V, laureate head of Claudius right. *Reverse:* PACI AVGVSTAE, Nemesis advancing right, pulling fold of her robe below neck, holding winged caduceus downwards with which she points at serpent before her. RIC 62; BMC 69; RSC 68. Perfectly centered on both sides with full legends. Extremely attractive with lovely iridescent toning. **Extremely Fine.**

The goddess Nemesis represented divine retribution and just fortune, and according to the poet Mesomedes was the daughter of Justitia. She was often invoked before a military campaign where it was customary to offer a sword in her honor. Her appearance on imperial coins is uncommon, mainly occurring under Claudius and Hadrian. She is normally but not always depicted winged, as here, and often pulls a fold of drapery from her neck so that she can spit into her bosom (Meleager Anthologia Graeca XII.229).

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 8,000

Ex C. K. Collection (Triton XIV, 3 January 2011), 648; Leu 86 (5 May 2003), 765.

Wonderful Young Head Denarius of Nero



3120

Nero. Silver Denarius (3.6 g), as Caesar, AD 50-54. Rome, under Claudius, AD 51. NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERM COS DESIGN, bare-headed and draped bust of Nero right. Reverse: EQUESTER / OR-DO / PRINCIPI / IVVENT in four lines on shield, behind which stands a spear. RIC 79; BMC 93; RSC 97. Rare. Well struck and perfectly centered with all letters complete. A couple of minute marks in the obverse field hardly worthy of mention. Lovely old cabinet toning with hints of iridescence present. **Choice Extremely Fine.**

Nero, born December 15 AD 37, was the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the Younger. While Nero was still a small child his father died, and his mother later married her uncle, the emperor Claudius. Claudius already had a natural son, Britannicus, who was regarded as heir apparent, but after marrying Agrippina he began to favor Nero. In 51 Nero came of age, donning the toga virilis (the universal sign of Roman adulthood and citizenship), and received signal honors: consul designate with tribunician powers, elevation to the high priesthoods, and the title princeps iuventutis which is commemorated by the reverse of this coin.

Estimated Value \$6,000 - 7,000

Ex Imagines Imperatorvm Sale (Aureo & Calicó, 8 February 2012), 29.

Highly Desirable Jugate Head Denarius of Nero and Agrippina II





3121

Nero, with Agrippina II. Silver Denarius (3.65 g), AD 54-68. Rome, AD 55. NERO CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TR P COS, jugate busts of Nero and Agrippina II right, Nero with a small fold of drapery behind neck, Agrippina draped. *Reverse:* AGRIPP AVG DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER, the deified emperors Augustus and Claudius seated on a cart drawn by four elephants left; in upper left field, EX S C. RIC 7; BMC 8; RSC 4. Well struck and perfectly centered with the portrait of Nero in high relief. Lovely old cabinet toning. An incredible coin! **Superb Extremely Fine.**

For the first few years of Nero's reign while he was still a minor, his mother Agrippina enjoyed unparalleled supremacy, firmly dominating the young emperor. Her portrait and title ostentatiously adorn the early coin issues from the reign, some with her bust alone and others, such as on this handsome denarius, showing jugate busts of her son and herself. As Nero became older he strongly resented Agrippina's dominance over him and meddling, and by AD 59 things had deteriorated to such a state of affairs that he had her murdered. In hindsight this is perhaps not entirely surprising; even by ancient standards the actions of the imperial family at this time were considered vile. Suetonius even records that on the day of Nero's birth, "Many people at once made many direful predictions from his horoscope, and a remark of his father Domitian was also regarded as an omen; for while receiving the congratulations of his friends, he said that 'nothing that was not abominable and a public bane could be born of Agrippina and himself.'" (Seut. Nero vi).

Estimated Value..... \$20,000 - 25,000

Ex NFA XXV (29 November 1990), 356.

Incredibly Sharp Nero Denarius





3122

Nero. Silver Denarius (3.53 g), AD 54-68. Rome, ca. AD 64/5. NERO CAESAR, laureate head of Nero right sporting slight beard. *Reverse:* AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS, Nero standing facing, radiate and togate, holding Victory on globe and laurel branch. RIC 47; WCN 22; BMC 60; RSC 45. A wonderful bold strike on a full flan and perfectly centered. Every whisker on Nero is complete and the the facing figure of Nero on the reverse is also incredible. Lovely pastel iridescent toning on both sides adds to its appeal. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Struck circa AD 64/5, this coin's reverse shows the monumental bronze statue of Nero in the guise of Sol that was originally just outside of the main palace entrance of Nero's Domus Aurea ('Golden House').

The Greek sculptor, Zenodoros, constructed the statue between AD 64 and 68, thus the representation on the coin predates the completed statue. After Nero's downfall, Vespasian replaced the head of the statue with one of the god Sol himself. In the second century, Hadrian had the statue moved adjacent to the Flavian Amphitheater, from which that building derives its popular name, the Colosseum.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000





3123

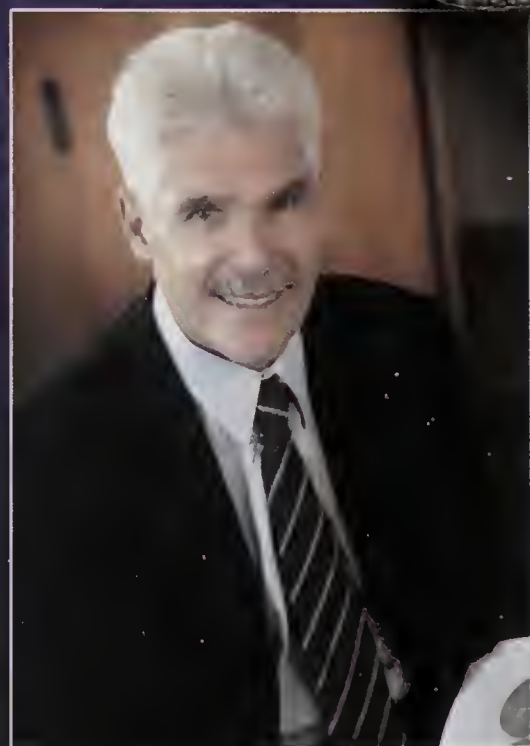
Nero. Silver Denarius (3.47 g), AD 54-68. Rome, ca. AD 66/7. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right, sporting slight beard. *Reverse*: SALVS in exergue, Salus seated left, holding patera. RIC 60; WCN 60; BMC 90; RSC 314. Well struck and perfectly centered on both sides. Traces of luster present and lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$5,000 - 6,000



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Unimprovable Denarius of Clodius Macer





3124

Clodius Macer. Silver Denarius (3.62 g), Governor of Africa, AD 68. Carthage. L CLODI-VS MACER, S C below bust, bare head of Clodius Macer right. *Reverse:* PRO/PRAE in two lines above, AFRICAE below, war galley with aplustre and five oarsmen sailing right. RIC 37; K. V. Hewitt, *NC* 1983, 55 (dies 31/37) = L. Mildenberg, *Vestigia Leonis* p. 362, pl. LI, 1 (this coin); A. Gara, *RIN* 1970, p. 67, 7, and pl. 1, 11/12; BMC 1; RSC 13. An excellent portrait unusually well-centered, complete and of excellent metal. Attractive old cabinet toning further adds to its appeal. *Exceedingly rare and probably the finest specimen known. Superb Extremely Fine.*

L. Clodius Macer was the proprætorian legate of the Legio III Augusta based in Numidia during the latter part of Nero's reign. Historically, he was thought to have rebelled against Nero in the name of the Senate of Rome, but recent study into the language employed by Tacitus in his history of the period throws a shadow over this interpretation. It seems instead that perhaps Macer was first a loyal partisan of Nero, and only when overtaken by the events of Nero's suicide did he find himself in opposition to Galba. In this view, Nero sent his influential mistress, Calvia Crispinilla, to Africa to assure Macer's loyalty to the throne after Galba had publicly declared his support for Vindex's uprising, and that it was only after Galba came to power that Macer began to act in a more arbitrary manner, using his naval forces in an attempted investment of Sicily to blockade Rome and cut off her grain supply (see G. Morgan, "Clodius Macer and Calvia Crispinilla," *Historia: Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte* 49, 4 [4th Quarter, 2000]: pp. 467-87).

Supporting this interpretation of events is the evidence from Macer's coinage. While it has often been suggested that Macer was attempting to either reestablish the Roman Republic, or alternately that he aspired to the throne himself, these arguments do not hold up upon closer scrutiny. The first argument is based on the fact that Macer was even striking precious metal coinage, a purely imperial prerogative for the past century, and that for designs he chose types prevalent during the Imperial period.

Countering this is that both Galba and perhaps also Vindex preempted him, striking anonymous issues themselves, and Macer's choice of types merely provided the consumer the comfort of the conventional since earlier denarii of course still circulated widely in Africa in the AD 60s. The second argument is based in part on the fact that Macer put his name on his coins, and that on one issue - probably his last - he even included his own portrait. Although it is true that Macer's denarii are not anonymous, with notable modesty they all clearly give his title as mere procurator of a legion in Africa. There is also ample precedent for using his own portrait, which notably is not laureate. Additionally, although it seems highly improbable that the Senate ever empowered Macer to strike coinage, all of his coins without exception claim to be operating S C. This and his modest title are compelling enough reasons to see that Macer had no delusional grandeur of aspiring to the purple, and should instead be seen as putting the best face on his own actions while at the same time reassuring the people that his money was sound.

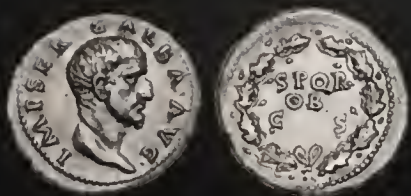
After Macer's capture and execution by order of Galba, it would seem that his coins were immediately recalled and melted, the bullion of which was used for a short time at the Carthaginian mint to strike coins all with a comparably provincial style for Galba. Hewitt records 77 known dies for Macer's coinage and extrapolates that there may have been more than 180 in total, so it was apparently substantial. However, very specimens survive today - fewer than 85 coins of all types, with at most just twenty being portrait denarii - making this coin one of the rarest in the entire history of Roman Imperial coinage.

Estimated Value..... \$50,000-UP

Ex Barry Feirstein Collection (NAC 39, 16 May 2007), 107; James Fox Collection (CNG/NAC 40, 4 December 1996), 1402; Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins. The Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection, pt. I (Sotheby's, 19 June 1990), 126; Sternberg III (29-30 November 1974), 47; Tunis Hoard.

Stunningly Bold Galba Denarius





3125

Galba. Silver Denarius (3.47 g), AD 68-69. Rome, AD 68. IMP SER GALBA AVG, bare head of Galba right. Reverse: S P Q R / OB / C S in three lines within oak-wreath. RIC 167; BMC 34 corr.; RSC 287. Boldly struck with the portrait of Galba in high relief. Luster present and all, delicately toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

Before becoming emperor, the elderly Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, served many years as a capable administrator and military leader, having previously governed in Gaul, Germany, Africa and Spain, where he had earned a reputation for strictness and impartiality. Hearing that he was in disfavor with Nero and that he would soon be executed, he considered joining the revolt of the governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, Gaius Julius Vindex, who had promised him his support in a bid for the throne. He hesitated, however, which was probably fateful as Vindex's revolt was quickly suppressed, the usurper committing suicide.

The turmoil in Rome continued, and in June AD 68 the Praetorian Prefect, Nymphidius Sabinus, transferred his allegiance to Galba. Nero, deserted by the Praetorians, was declared a public enemy by the Senate and committed suicide. Galba promptly took the title of Caesar, raised a legion, and along with the governor of Lusitania, Marcus Salvius Otho, quickly marched on Rome where he was welcomed into the city.

Galba's short reign was unpopular. Fearing conspiracy, he executed many senators and equites without trial, and he never paid the Praetorians the bonus promised in his name by prefect Nymphidius, scorning the idea that a soldier's loyalty could be bought. Additionally, the Rhine legions were hostile to him - they had expected to be rewarded for their loyalty to the throne by their actions in suppressing the revolt of Vindex, but instead were accused of impeding Galba's path to the throne. On January 1 AD 69, they refused to swear allegiance to the emperor and instead proclaimed their commander, Aulus Vitellius, emperor.

With the Rhine legions in revolt, Galba made the fatal mistake of formerly adopting Lucius Calpurnius Piso Licinianus as his successor, which had the effect of inciting the hatred of his former supporter, Otho, who had hoped for the honor for himself. Otho plotted his revenge, and five days after Piso's adoption, Praetorian guardsmen in his pay brutally murdered both Galba and Piso.

Estimated Value\$9,000 - 10,000

Beautiful Quality Otho Denarius





3126

Otho. Silver Denarius (3.59 g), AD 69. Rome. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head of Otho right. Reverse: SECV-RI-TAS P R, Securitas standing facing, head left, holding wreath and scepter. RIC 8; BMC 18; RSC 17. Well struck in high relief and perfectly centered. Beautiful electric blue iridescence about the obverse borders. Extremely Fine.

Otho, of Etrurian stock, had been one of the most reckless and miscreant nobles in Nero's court. In AD 58, Otho's wife, the beautiful Poppaea Sabina, began a secret affair with the emperor and soon divorced Otho. At her insistence, Nero sent Otho far away, making him governor of the remote province of Lusitania. He remained there as governor for the next ten years, and Suetonius records his rule there as one of well-administered moderation.

In AD 68, Galba, the governor of the neighboring province of Hispania Tarraconensis, revolted against Nero, and Otho joined him in his march on Rome. Otho perhaps thought that by his support he would be named as successor by the aged and childless Galba, if Galba were successful in overthrowing Nero, but in this he was to be disappointed. Once Galba had become emperor, he formerly adopted Lucius Calpurnius Piso Licinianus as his heir. With his hopes of peaceful succession now dashed, Otho boldly approached the Praetorian camp and bribed a few guardsmen, who were already aggrieved by Galba's refusal to pay the promised money for their support in his overthrow of Nero. They quickly found the emperor, who was making his way to the camp because of rumors of treachery, and brutally murdered him and Piso. They then declared for Otho, the Senate affirming the decision shortly afterward.

Despite his reckless youth, Otho's short reign showed signs of equitable administration, emulating his former career in Lusitania. However, he never enjoyed the opportunity of fully establishing this benevolent rule for as soon as he was in power he faced the formidable revolt of Vitellius and the Rhine legions. While at first he showed remarkable energy in mustering an opposition to the revolt, after his forces were soundly defeated at the Battle of Bedriacum he committed suicide, preferring to spare his soldiers and the empire further bloodshed.



Estimated Value..... \$9,000 - 10,000

Unusual High Quality Vitellius Denarius

3127

Vitellius. Silver Denarius (3.30 g), AD 69. Rome. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right. Reverse: PONT MAXIM, Vesta, veiled, seated on throne right, holding patera and scepter. RIC 107; BMC 34; RSC 72. Boldly struck and well centered. Lovely old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Vitellius was made Governor of Lower Germany by Galba. When the legions became disaffected from Galba's austere and strict rule, they renounced their allegiance to him and hailed Vitellius as emperor. Vitellius at first refused the imperial title, but he did take the name Germanicus and pledged to lead the revolt. Shortly thereafter the provinces of Britain, Gaul and Spain defected to him. Meanwhile in Rome Galba had been murdered and Otho installed as the new emperor by the Praetorian Guard.

Otho offered to share the emperorship with Vitellius, but the latter, whose forces were already marching on Rome, refused. A decisive engagement, the Battle of Bedriacum, was fought between the two sides in the vicinity between Cremona and Verona, and Vitellius's forces were victorious. Despite losing at Bedriacum, Otho perhaps could still have won the war - he had the support of the formidable legions of Dalmatia, Moesia and Pannonia, as well as both the Praetorian Guard and the Roman fleet - but instead chose to avoid civil war by committing suicide.

Once in Rome the Senate decreed Vitellius the usual imperial honors. The historians Suetonius, Tacitus and Dio Cassius do not record much positive about Vitellius's short reign, but he did implement some worthwhile and lasting changes (for instance, he accepted equites into the offices of imperial administration whereas before they had been open only to freedmen). Overall, though, his reign was irresolute, and Vitellius himself is described as lazy and self-indulgent.

Estimated Value..... \$7,000 - 8,000



3128

Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.6 g), AD 69-79. Ephesus, AD 69/70. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right. Reverse: PACIORB TERR AVG, turreted and draped female bust right; below, Φ horizontally. RIC 1407; RPC 813; BMC 437; RSC 291. Rare. Boldly struck and well defined with some luster present. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Goldberg 70 (4-5 September 2012), 3240.



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3129

Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.50 g), AD 69-79. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR PPP, laureate head of Vespasian right. Reverse: AVG / E(PHE) in two lines within wreath. RIC 1427; RPC 829; BMC 452; RSC 40. Very scarce. Boldly struck in high relief and perfectly centered. A needle sharp example with luster present. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Künker 143 (6 October 2008), 518.

Marvelous 'Family Denarius' of Vespasian





3130

Vespasian, with Titus and Domitian, as Caesars. Silver Denarius (3.53 g), AD 69-79. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P, laureate head of Vespasian right. Reverse: AVG VESPAS above, LIBERI IMP below, confronted bare heads of Titus and Domitian; between E(PHE). RIC 1429; RPC 831; BMC 455; RSC 2a. Rare. Boldly struck in high relief and all three portraits are incredibly sharp! Luster still present and lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$8,000 - 9,000

Ex NAC 46 (2 April 2008), 528.





3131

Vespaian. Silver Denarius (3.09 g), AD 69-79. Rome, AD 76. IMP CAESAR VES-PASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespaian right. Reverse: COS VII, eagle standing facing on garlanded cippus, head left. RIC 847; BMC 180; RSC 121. Boldly struck in high relief on a large flan and perfectly centered. The surfaces are lustrous and delicately toned. Nearly Mint State.

The principate of Vespaian brought much needed stability to the Empire after Nero's reign and the subsequent civil wars of AD 68-69. Vespaian settled disturbances in Judaea and in Britain, as well as smaller uprisings in Cyprus and Egypt. He rebuilt much of Rome, still largely ruined from the devastating fire that swept the city in AD 64, and he extended the citizenship of the Empire. The reverse of this coin is a stock type which alludes to this Flavian peace and prosperity, and perhaps implies the hand of Jupiter Optimus Maximus (Jupiter, Best and Greatest) to whom Vespaian had paid particular attention, re-consecrating his temple in AD 70.

Estimated Value\$2,000 - 2,500



3132

Vespaian. Silver Denarius (3.43 g), AD 69-79. Rome, AD 76. IMP CAESAR VESPAIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespaian right. Reverse: IOVIS CVSTOS, Jupiter standing facing, holding patera and scepter; at his feet to left, altar. RIC 849; BMC 276; RSC 222. Well struck and perfectly centered. Extremely Fine.

Jupiter Custos, or Jupiter Conservator, is honored on this coin because he was thought to have protected Domitian when the Vitellians stormed the capitol in AD 69. Vespaian dedicated an altar of marble to the god, the sides of which were engraved with a scene representing the rescue. Once Domitian became emperor, he erected a large temple to Jupiter Custos, which may have incorporated the altar.

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex CNG 61 (25 September 2002), 1684.



3133

Divus Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.48 g), died AD 79. Rome, under Titus, AD 80/1. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Vespasian right. *Reverse:* Foreparts of two capricorns opposed, supporting between them round shield inscribed S C on globe. RIC 357; BMC 129; RSC 497. Attractively toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Roma V (23 March 2013), 714.



3134

Divus Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), died AD 79. Rome, under Titus, AD 80/1. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Vespasian right. *Reverse:* EX S C across field, Victory standing left, affixing shield to trophy at foot of which Judaea seated left in attitude of mourning. RIC 364; BMC 112; RSC 144. Rare in this choice grade. Well struck on a huge flan and well centered. Lustrous surfaces with a hint of light golden tone. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Heritage 3008 (4 January 2010), 21362.





3135

Titus. Silver Denarius (3.22 g), as Caesar, AD 69-79. Rome, AD 79. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Titus right sporting slight beard. Reverse: TR POT VIII COS VII, slow quadriga left, drawing garlanded cart containing flower. RIC 1073; BMC 256-7; RSC 336. Rare. Last issue as Caesar. Boldly struck in high relief and well centered. Lovely old cabinet toning. Superb Extremely Fine.

This coin was struck shortly before Vespasian's death, in the period from January to June AD 79, and is from the last issue of Titus, as Caesar.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 3,500

Ex Triton XII (6-7 January 2009), 579.



3136

Titus. Silver Denarius (3.42 g), AD 79-81. Rome, AD 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head of Titus right sporting slight beard. Reverse: TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, laurel wreath set on double curule chairs. RIC 108; BMC 66-9; RSC 318. Boldly struck on a large flan and perfectly centered, lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

This coin was struck after a very unfortunate year for Rome, AD 79, which first saw the death of the Emperor Vespasian, followed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius with the resultant destruction of two major towns and the deaths of approximately 16,000 people, then a great fire that destroyed much of the monumental center of Rome, and finally plague which swept through the city, killing many thousands. In order to atone for any sacrilege, the Senate decreed a sellisternium, a ritual banquet for Roman goddesses and attended by their effigies placed on chairs or benches. The reverse type alludes to this event, with the laurel wreath representing the supremacy of the divine pantheon.

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300



Rare Cuirassed Bust of Domitian Denarius



3137

Domitian. Silver Denarius (3.66 g), as Caesar, AD 69-81. Ephesus, under Vespasian, AD 71. DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG F, bare-headed and cuirassed bust of Domitian right, aegis on breastplate. Reverse: PACI AVGVSTAE, Victory standing right, holding wreath and palm; in lower right field, EPE. RIC 1447; RPC 848; BMC 473; RSC 336. Very Rare. An outstanding example of this rare issue. Well struck in excellent metal and attractively toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value..... \$3,000 - 3,500

Ex Imagines Imperatorvm Sale (Aureo & Calicó, 8 February 2012), 72.



3138

Domitian. Silver Denarius (3.34 g), as Caesar, AD 69-81. Rome, under Vespasian, AD 76/7. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head of bearded Domitian right. Reverse: COS IIII above, Pegasus standing right, pawing ground with foreleg. RIC 238; BMC 193-5; RSC 47. Well struck on a large flan and perfectly centered, all attractively toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

The image of Pegasus on this issue is normally shown standing right, pawing the ground with his foreleg. There is one rare die, however, which shows him rearing instead of pawing (see Edston Hoard 91, CHRB 10, pl. 17). There are many reasons why horses paw at the ground, and most equine behaviorists will say the animal is either nervous or irritated. However, when the head is held in a high position, it usually means that the animal is establishing dominance. Of course, the animal on this coin is not a horse but a pegasus; it seems the engraver was attempting to convey the same idea, though.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Roma V (23 March 2013), 723.



3139

Domitian. Silver Denarius (3.3 g), as Caesar, AD 69-81. Rome, under Titus, AD 80/1. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head of slightly bearded Domitian right. *Reverse:* PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, lighted and garlanded altar. RIC II 266; BMC 92; RSC 397a. Well struck with intricate detail, lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Spink 1012 (1-2 December 2010), 1320.

3140

Domitian. Silver Denarius (3.66 g), as Caesar, AD 69-81. Rome, under Titus, AD 80/1. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head of Domitian right. *Reverse:* PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, goat standing left within laurel wreath. RIC 267; BMC 88-90; RSC 390. A superior example of the type. Well struck and well centered with some luster remaining. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Roma II (2 October 2011), 627.



3141

Domitian. Silver Denarius (3.57 g), AD 81-96. Rome, AD 88. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG GERM P M TR P VII, laureate head of Domitian right. *Reverse:* IMP XIII COS XIII CENS P P P, Minerva standing facing, head left, holding thunderbolt and spear; resting at her side on ground, shield. RIC 580; BMC 119-21; RSC 234. Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Lovely old cabinet toning. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$900 - 1,000

Ex Hess-Divo 309 (28 April 2008), 146.



Candidate for the Finest Known Denarius of Domitia





3142

Domitia. Silver Denarius (3.57 g), Augusta, AD 82-96. Rome, under Domitian, AD 82/3. DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMIT, draped bust of Domitia right, hair bunched high on forehead and braided in long plait down back of neck. *Reverse:* CONCOR-DIA AVGVST, peacock walking right. RIC 151; BMC 61; RSC 2. A magnificent example, boldly struck with the head of Domitia in high relief and beautifully preserved. *Very rare, one of the finest known. Superb Extremely Fine*

Domitia Longina was the youngest daughter of the Roman general Corbulo and a remote descendant of the emperor Augustus through Junia Lepida, a great-great granddaughter of Augustus. Despite her father's disgrace and forced suicide under Nero in AD 67, the family survived, perhaps due to this Julio-Claudian lineage. Early in Vespasian's reign, Domitia divorced her first husband and married the future emperor Domitian. After his assassination in AD 96 she went into retirement, living for many years afterward well into the reign of Hadrian..

Estimated Value..... \$15,000 - 17,000

Ex Nomos 2 (18 May 2010), 182.



Breathtaking Denarius of Domitilla II





3143

Domitilla II. Silver Denarius (3.50 g), Augusta, ca. AD 82/3. Rome, under Domitian, AD 82/3. DIVA DOMITILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Domitilla II right, hair in curls on forehead and braided in long plait down back of neck. *Reverse:* FORTVNA AVGVST, Fortuna standing facing, head left, holding rudder and cornucopiae. RIC 157; BMC 137; RSC 3. Boldly struck on a huge flan and well centered on both sides. An incredible example, lustrous with hints of light golden toning. *Extremely rare and among the finest known specimens. Superb Extremely Fine.*

Although the first edition of RIC II assigns this exceptionally rare and spectacular denarius to Domitilla I, the wife of Vespasian, it is a coin of Domitilla II, the sister of Titus and Domitian. The coin is undated, but metrological evidence indicates that it was struck after Domitian's monetary reform of AD 82, specifically to the year 82/3 (see Carradice, *Coinage and Finances in the Reign of Domitian, AD 81-96*, pp. 16-22). The title of Augusta - which surprisingly was not mentioned by any ancient author - was given posthumously to the younger Domitilla, probably at the same time that Domitian's wife Domitia was awarded the title.

Estimated Value..... \$30,000-UP

Ex Numismatica Genevensis 7 (27-28 November 2012), 348; *NAC* 41 (20 November 2007), 63.



3144

Nerva. Silver Denarius (3.4 g), AD 96-98. Rome, AD 96. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head of Nerva right. *Reverse:* CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands before aquila set on prow. RIC 3; BMC 8; RSC 25. Well struck and well centered. Well toned with hints of iridescence. **Extremely Fine.**

The Roman emperor Nerva came from a distinguished family that was connected to the Julio-Claudian dynasty through marriage. He served under Nero and was instrumental in uncovering the Pisonian conspiracy in AD 65, and subsequently served under each of the three Flavian emperors in turn. Upon Domitian's assassination in AD 96, the Senate proclaimed Nerva emperor solely on their own initiative, the first such instance of the Senate exercising this prerogative during imperial times.

Upon his accession Nerva attempted to appease the Senate by ending Domitian's proscriptions and promising a general amnesty to the conspirators, stating he would not have any senators put to death. Additionally, he paid a large donative amounting to 5000 denarii a head to the Praetorian Guard. However, the Praetorians were dissatisfied, and in October AD 97 they laid siege to the Imperial Palace and took Nerva hostage. They demanded that the emperor hand over those responsible for Domitian's death, who were swiftly executed, and then forced Nerva to give a speech publicly thanking them. This event damaged the emperor's authority beyond repair, and shortly thereafter Nerva adopted as heir the popular general of the German frontier, Marcus Ulpius Traianus. With this accomplished, Nerva all but abdicated the throne, dying only three months later (January AD 98).

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300



3145

Nerva. Silver Denarius (3.3 g), AD 96-98. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR POT II, laureate head of Nerva right. *Reverse:* COS III PATER PATRIAE, sacrificial implements: simpulum, sprinkler, ewer and lituus. RIC 34; BMC 56; RSC 51. Boldly struck in high relief and perfectly centered. Attractive iridescent toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300





3146

Trajan. Silver Denarius (3.6 g), AD 98-117. Rome, AD 101/2. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head of Trajan right. *Reverse:* P M TR P COS IIII P P, statue of Hercules standing facing on small base, holding club and lion's skin. RIC 49; Woytek 100a; BMC 86; RSC 234. Boldly struck and well centered with lustrous surfaces. **Nearly Mint State.**

The statue of Hercules on this coin honors Hercules of Gades, the patron of Trajan's native country. The Pillars of Hercules - the Rock of Gibraltar on the European flank, and an undetermined summit on the North African coast opposite - served as the westernmost extent of Hercules' labors, where he was sent to capture the Cattle of Geryon and bring them back to Eurystheus. For the ancients, the sea beyond the Pillars represented the great Unknown.

Estimated Value \$800 - 900

3147

Trajan. Silver Denarius (3.3 g), AD 98-117. Rome, AD 101/2. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head of Trajan right. *Reverse:* P M TR P COS IIII P P, Victory standing right, holding wreath and palm, on prow of galley terminating in a serpent. RIC 59; Woytek 123a; BMC 102; RSC 241. Well struck and perfectly centered. Lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$500 - 600



Gorgeous Heroic Bust of Trajan Denarius



3148

Trajan. Silver Denarius (3.1 g), AD 98-117. Rome, AD 104-107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, heroic bust showing bare chest of Trajan left, slight drapery on near shoulder. *Reverse:* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Genius standing facing, head left, sacrificing out of patera over altar at his feet to left, holding cornucopiae. RIC 185; cf. Woytek 217q; BMC p. 60, note; RSC 394f. Extremely rare. Boldly struck and quite attractive with lovely iridescent toning on both sides. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

A splendid and very rare bust type, almost medallic in nature! We must wonder if coins such as this were used as special presentation pieces.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 3,500

Ex NAC 38 (21 March 2007), 50.



3149

Trajan. Silver Denarius (3.4 g), AD 98-117. Rome, AD 107-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust of Trajan right, slight drapery on far shoulder. *Reverse:* COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Fortuna standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; in background to left, forepart of ship. RIC 122; Woytek 271b; BMC 306; RSC 87. Boldly struck with needle sharp detail and lustrous surfaces. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$600 - 700



Wonderful 'Trajan's Column' Denarius



3150

Trajan. Silver Denarius (3.31 g), AD 98-117. Rome, ca. AD 113/4. IM[P TR]AIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate and draped bust of Trajan right. *Reverse:* S P Q R OPTI-MO PRINCIPI, Trajan's Column: tall column with diagonal bands representing friezes surmounted by statue of Trajan holding patera and long scepter; base with entrance and two eagles, one on either side of column. RIC 292; Woytek 425a; BMC 452; RSC 558. Well struck and well centered. Luster still present and delicately toned. An exceptional example of this popular and scarce type. **Nearly Mint State.**

Trajan's column, completed during his sixth consulate about eight years after his final conquests over the Dacians under their king Decebalus in AD 106, was an inspiring monument located in Trajan's forum in Rome. A flank of the Quirinal Hill had to be excavated to a height of 120 feet to make room for the forum, and it appears that originally the column was simply a marker of the depth of excavation that was required, the notable frieze being a mere afterthought.

The column itself consists of seventeen marble drums, each over four feet tall, overlaid with a frieze approximately three feet wide and 656 feet long spiraling diagonally twenty-three times around the shaft from its base to its summit. The action of the frieze, which is continuous and is divided by conventional uprights such as a tree, a wall or a standing figure, shows 165 episodes of the campaign, and includes more than 2500 human figures. It chronicles Trajan's campaigns in Dacia, and is divided in half, the first representing the First Dacian War of AD 101-102, the latter the Second Dacian War of AD 105-106. Surmounting the whole structure was a statue of the emperor, which disappeared during the Middle Ages but which was replaced in 1587 by Pope Sixtus V with a bronze statue of St. Peter. In addition to providing entrance to the column, which contains an internal helical stairway to its summit, the base served as sepulcher housing the remains of Trajan and his wife, Plotina.

Estimated Value\$3,000 - 3,500

Ex NAC 40 (16 May 2007), 699.

Possibly the Finest Known Denarius of Marciana





3151

Marciana. Silver Denarius (3.28 g), Augusta, ca. AD 105-112/4. Rome, under Trajan, AD 114. DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA, diademed and draped bust of Marciana right, hair in elaborately coifed row curls above brow and bound into tight bun high at back of head. Reverse: CONSECRATIO, eagle, with wings displayed, standing left, head right. RIC 743; Woytek 719; BMC 650; RSC 4. Boldly struck and well centered with incredibly sharp detail. Delicate old cabinet toning adds to its appeal. An absolutely marvelous example of this important rarity! Easily one of the finest known. Superb Extremely Fine.

Marciana was Trajan's elder sister, and from all accounts they were very close. After her husband died in AD 78, she and her daughter, Matidia, lived with Trajan and his wife, Plotina. She never remarried and continued to live with Trajan and Plotina until she died, probably in AD 112 or 114.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex NFA VI (27-28 February 1979), 709.





3152

Hadrian. Silver Denarius (3.11 g), AD 117-138. Rome, ca. AD 119-125. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN H-ADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust of Hadrian right, slight drapery on far shoulder. *Reverse:* P M TR P COS III, Fortuna standing facing, head left, leaning on column behind, holding rudder and cornucopiae. RIC 86; Strack 112; BMC 170; RSC 1155a. Well struck and well centered with lustrous surfaces, lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value\$500 - 600

3153

Hadrian. Silver Denarius (3.4 g), AD 117-138. Rome, ca. AD 119-125. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Hadrian right. *Reverse:* P M TR P COS III around, LIB PVB in exergue, Libertas seated left, holding branch and scepter. Cf. RIC 127 (bust); Strack 74; BMC 286; RSC 903a. Well struck and lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$500 - 600



3154

Hadrian. Silver Denarius (3.33 g), AD 117-138. Rome, AD 121. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRI[A]NVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Hadrian right. *Reverse:* P M TR P COS III, galley sailing left. Cf. RIC 113 (bust); Strack 105; BMC 247; RSC 1174b. Boldly struck in high relief and perfectly centered. A marvelous specimen and delicately toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

The extensive galley types of Hadrian should probably be placed in AD 121 when he first set out on what became extensive tours of the Roman Empire, the ship of course symbolically representing a long voyage.

Estimated Value.....\$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Numismatica Genevensis 5 (2-3 December 2008), 230.

Rare Left Facing Bust of Hadrian Denarius



3155

Hadrian. Silver Denarius (3.1 g), AD 117-138. Rome, ca. AD 132-135. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare-headed and draped bust of Hadrian left. Reverse: PIETATI AVGVSTVS around, COS III P P in exergue, Pietas seated left, holding patera and scepter. RIC 219; Strack 347; BMC 565; RSC 1047. **Very Rare.** Boldly struck and well centered with full legends and a fine sensitive portrait of the emperor. Attractive old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$3,000 - 3,500

Ex Tkalec (7 May 2009), 135.



3156

Hadrian. Silver Denarius (3.4 g), AD 117-138. Rome, ca. AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare head of Hadrian right. Reverse: TELLVS above, STABIL in exergue, Tellus reclining left leaning on basket, resting hand on globe and holding vine branch. Cf. RIC 277 (no vine branch); Strack 274; BMC 748; RSC 1429. **Rare.** Boldly struck, well centered with complete legends and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Imagines Imperatorvm Sale (Aureo & Calicó, 8 February 2012), 95.





3157

Hadrian. Silver Denarius (3.36 g), AD 117-138. Rome, ca. AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head of Hadrian right. *Reverse*: AEGYPTOS, Egypt reclining left, holding sistrum and resting arm on basket; at feet, ibis standing right. RIC 297; Strack 294; BMC 801; RSC 100. Boldly struck and well centered with lovely old cabinet toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Triton XII (5-7 January 2009), 612.



3158

Hadrian. Silver Denarius (3.4 g), AD 117-138. Rome, ca. AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head of Hadrian right. *Reverse*: RESTITV-TORI GALLIAE, emperor, togate, standing right, holding roll and extending hand to raise up Gallia kneeling left. RIC 324; Strack 320; BMC 877; RSC 1247c. Boldly struck with the portrait in high relief and perfectly centered. Needle sharp with old cabinet toning. We note an old 'museum' number "97" faintly painted in the right obverse field. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600



Exquisite Denarius of Sabina



3159

Sabina. Silver Denarius (3.34 g), Augusta, AD 128-136/7. Rome, under Hadrian, ca. AD 128-134. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P, diademed and draped bust of Sabina right, hair plaited in coil atop head. *Reverse*: Ceres seated left on basket, holding grain ears and torch. RIC 411a; Strack 360; BMC 919, note; RSC 91. **Very Rare.** Boldly struck and well centered on a nice wide flan, all delicately toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 203 (5 March 2012), 119; Leu 59 (17 May 1994), 278.





3160

Aelius. Silver Denarius (3.29 g), Caesar, AD 136-138. Rome, under Hadrian, AD 137. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head of Aelius right. *Reverse*: TRIB POT COS II, CONCORD in exergue, Concordia seated left, holding patera and resting arm on cornucopiae balanced on side of throne. Cf. RIC 443 (aureus); Strack 398; BMC 1001; RSC 11a. Boldly struck with the portrait in high relief. **Extremely Fine.**

Overlooking the BM specimen, Mattingly and Sydenham omitted this type when compiling RIC II, which was published in 1926. Four specimens were amongst the coins in the massive 1929 Réka-Devnia Hoard, and perhaps it is for this reason that it was 'rediscovered' by both Strack in his study of Hadrian (1933) and Mattingly in BMC (1936). The type was marginally more common by number of specimens relative to several other types found in Réka-Devnia; however, it remains an elusive rarity for today's specialist of Hadrian's coinage.

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300



3161

Antoninus Pius. Silver Denarius (2.88 g), AD 138-161. Rome, ca. AD 141-143. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right. *Reverse*: AVRELIVS CAES AVG PII F COS, bare-headed and draped bust of Marcus Aurelius right. RIC 417c; Strack 116; BMC 160, note; RSC 22. Well struck with full legends. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600

Ex Goldberg 74 (4 June 2013), 3613.



3162

Antoninus Pius. Silver Denarius (3.4 g), AD 138-161. Rome, AD 145-147. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right. *Reverse*: COS IIII, winged thunderbolt set on draped throne. RIC 137; Strack 165; BMC 536-9; RSC 345. Well struck and well centered. Lustrous surfaces. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600



3163

Divus Antoninus Pius. Silver Denarius (3.2 g), died AD 161. Rome, under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161. DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare-headed and slightly draped bust of Antoninus Pius right. *Reverse:* CONSECratio, funeral pyre surmounted by facing quadriga. RIC 438; Szaivert 27/4-12; BMC 60; RSC 164a. Boldly struck and lustrous. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600



3164

Diva Faustina I. Silver Denarius (3.3 g), died AD 140/1. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 141-146. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina I right. *Reverse:* AVGVSTA, Ceres standing facing, head left, holding grain-ears and long torch. RIC 360; Strack 474; BMC 408; RSC 78. Well struck and well centered with delicate golden toning. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$300 - 400



3165

Diva Faustina I. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), died AD 140/1. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 141-146. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina I right. *Reverse:* CONSECratio, peacock walking right, head turned to look back. RIC 384b; Strack 453; BMC 473; RSC 175. Perfectly centered and delicately toned, a superb example. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value\$400 - 500





3166

Marcus Aurelius. Silver Denarius (3.41 g), as Caesar, AD 138-161. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, AD 145-147. AVRE-LIVS CA-ESAR AVG PII F, bare head of Marcus Aurelius right. Reverse: COS II, Honos standing facing, head left, holding branch and cornucopiae. RIC 429a; Strack 155; BMC 594; RSC 110. Well struck, fully lustrous and delicately toned. Mint State.

Estimated Value..... \$600 - 700



3167

Marcus Aurelius. Silver Denarius (3.4 g), AD 161-180. Rome, AD 162. IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, bare head of Marcus Aurelius right. Reverse: CONCORD AVG TR P XVI, COS III in exergue, Concordia seated left on low seat, holding patera and resting arm on small statuette of Spe; below seat, cornucopiae. RIC 35; Szaivert 32-4/12; BMC 181; RSC 35. Well struck with lustrous surfaces and lightly toned. Mint State.

Estimated Value \$500 - 600



3168

Marcus Aurelius. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), AD 161-180. Rome, AD 162. M ANTONINVS AVG, bare head of Marcus Aurelius right. Reverse: CONCORD AVG TR P XVI around, COS III in exergue, Concordia seated left, holding patera, elbow resting on statuette of Spes atop cornucopiae. RIC 38; Szaivert 39-4/10; BMC 194; RSC 33. Boldly struck, well centered and lustrous. Mint State.

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600



Exceedingly Rare Marcus Aurelius and Commodus Denarius





3169

Marcus Aurelius, with Commodus, as Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.25 g), AD 161-180. Rome, AD 175. M ANTONINVS AVG GERM TR P XXIX, laureate head of Marcus Aurelius right. Reverse: COMMODOVS CAES AVG FIL GERM, bare-headed and draped bust of Commodus right. RIC 336a; Szaivert 302-4/30; BMC 625, note; RSC 1c. Boldly struck, well centered and attractively toned. Of the highest rarity, very few specimens known. Extremely Fine.

The underlying feature of the Adoptive emperors, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, and jointly Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, is that each had been adopted by his predecessor and cultivated to take over the reigns of power once the throne was vacant. This was an innovative and sound approach to the succession which provided Rome with excellent emperors and great stability throughout most of the second century AD. Marcus Aurelius, however, was a man thoroughly doting towards his family and broke with this tradition when he elevated his own son, Commodus, as Caesar in 166. As it turned out, once he had obtained sole rule Commodus proved thoroughly unsuited for the task, as he was mentally unbalanced and exceptionally cruel.

The dual-portrait dynasty denarii of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus as Caesar are exceptionally rare, having been struck for a very short time sometime between July 7, when Commodus received the toga virilis and then end of September, when Aurelius began using the title Sarmaticus on his coinage. Sear notes "perhaps only one or two of the last three [varieties of dynastic denarii of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus] exist," while RIC notes only one specimen of this particular variety with the bust of Commodus draped, Ratto (8 February 1928), 3098, of which this coin shares both its obverse and reverse dies (particular thanks goes to Dr. T. V. Buttrey, Honorary Keeper of Ancient Coins, Department of Coins and Medals at the Fitzwilliam Museum, who has built a monumental collection of auction sale catalogues for the department, for comparing the dies of our coin to the Ratto specimen).

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 12,000

Ex Imagines Imperatorvm Sale (Aureo & Calicó, 8 February 2012), 119; NAC 18 (29 March 2000), 557.



3170

Faustina II. Silver Denarius (3.6 g), Augusta, AD 147-175. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 147-150. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust of Faustina II right, hair tied in bun at back of head, single circlet of pearls around. *Reverse:* V-E-NVS, Venus standing facing, head left, holding apple and rudder placed on dove. RIC 515a; cf. Strack 520; cf. BMC 1067; RSC 261. Boldly struck with the portrait in high relief on a full flan, well centered and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$800 - 900

Ex Tkalec (7 May 2009), 149

3171

Lucius Verus. Silver Denarius (3.29 g), AD 161-169. Rome, AD 163. IMP L VERVVS AVG, bare head of Lucius Verus right. *Reverse:* PROV DEOR TR P III COS II, Providentia standing facing, head left, holding globe and cornucopiae. RIC 491; Szaivert 56-14/10; BMC 229; RSC 156. Boldly struck with a high relief portrait and perfectly centered. Lustrous and delicately toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$700 - 800

Ex Roma IV (30 September 2012), 567; Triton X (9 January 2007), 647.



3172

Lucius Verus. Silver Denarius (3.28 g), AD 161-169. Rome, AD 163. L VERVVS AVG ARMENIACVS, bare head of Lucius Verus right. *Reverse:* TR P III IMP II COS II, ARMEN in exergue, Armenia seated left in attitude of mourning, resting head on hand; in background, shields and vexillum. RIC 501; Szaivert 62-14/10; BMC 239; RSC 6. Boldly struck with a high relief portrait, perfectly centered and attractively toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,200

3173

Lucilla. Silver Denarius (3.26 g), Augusta, AD 164-182. Rome, under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-162. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust of Lucilla right. *Reverse*: VOTA / PVBLI/CA in three lines within laurel wreath. RIC 791; Szaivert 22-4/10; BMC 329; RSC 98. Well struck, well centered and lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,200

Ex Gorny & Mosch 203 (5 March 2012), 365; Lanz 72 (29 May 1995), 656.



3174

Commodus. Silver Denarius (3.3 g), AD 177-192. Rome, AD 181. L AVREL COMMODVS AVG, laureate head of Commodus right. *Reverse*: TR P IIII IMP III COS II P P, Fortuna seated left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; below seat, wheel. RIC 662; Szaivert 449-4/30; BMC 796; RSC 771. Well struck and well centered with lovely deep iridescent toning. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,200

Ex Goldberg 75 (22-25 September 2013), 2623; Lepczyk 61 (13-14 March 1985), 411.

Probably the Finest Known Denarius of Pertinax





3175

Pertinax. Silver Denarius (3.46 g), AD 193. Rome. IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG, laureate head of Pertinax right. Reverse: LAETITIA TEMPOR COS II, Laetitia standing facing, head left, holding wreath and scepter. RIC 4a; BMC 8-9; RSC 20. Lovely old cabinet toning with hints of iridescence. A fantastic needle sharp portrait! *An incredible example of this important rarity and certainly one of the finest extant. Superb Extremely Fine.*

Pertinax rose from humble beginnings to the highest echelons of administration, having served as a successful general and subsequently governor of several important provinces. At the time of Commodus' murder, he was Prefect of Rome. Upon his elevation on 1 January AD 193, Pertinax immediately began a series of legal and fiscal reforms, which although sound were unpopular with the corrupt officials then serving in the highest administrative posts in the Empire. This quickly led to an attempted coup, led by his co-consul Sostus Falco just two days after his accession. While the first coup was put down, a second was just beginning, and it came to a head on 28 March when the praetorians stormed the Imperial palace and murdered the 66-year-old Pertinax. His reign had lasted a mere 86 days. The guardsmen paraded his decapitated head on a lance through the streets of Rome, but this heinous deed would shortly condemn them as when Septimius Severus arrived in Rome he tricked the Praetorians into assembling unarmed, then dismissed and banished the entire Guard under threat from his Illyrian troops.

Estimated Value..... \$10,000 - 12,000

Ex MMAG 92 (25 November 2002), 119; Sternberg XXIX (30 October 1995), 478; Bank Leu 28 (5 May 1981), 479.

Extremely Rare Denarius of Didia Clara



3176

Didia Clara. Silver Denarius (2.35 g), Augusta, AD 193. Rome, under Didius Julianus. DIDIA CLA-RA AVG, draped bust of Didia Clara right. *Reverse:* HILAR TEMPOR, Hilaritas standing facing, head left, holding long palm and cornucopiae. RIC 10; BMC 14; RSC 3. Boldly struck and well centered with an incredibly sharp portrait of Didia Clara. *Extremely rare and one of the finest known! Extremely Fine.*

Other than the fact that Didia Clara, the daughter of Didius Julianus and Manlia Scantilla, was a remarkable beauty and an only child, very little is known about either her life or her personality. On her father's accession, she was granted the title of Augusta, and we also know that she married Sextus Cornelius Repentinus, a career politician who became prefect of Rome during her father's short reign. However, her subsequent fate as well as the fate of her husband after her father was overthrown by Septimius Severus is unknown.

Estimated Value..... \$5,000 - 6,000



Unimprovable Denarius of Pescennius Niger





3177

Pescennius Niger. Silver Denarius (3.23 g), AD 193-194. Antioch. IMP CAES C PESCEN NIGER IVST AVG, laureate head of Pescennius Niger right. *Reverse:* BONA-E SPEI, Spes advancing left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. Cf. RIC 3c (obv. legend ends AV); cf. BMC 298 (same); cf. RSC 8 (same). Boldly struck with an incredible portrait of Pescennius, all with lovely old cabinet toning. *Very rare and a candidate for finest known! Superb Extremely Fine.*

From the scarcity of it today it would seem that Pescennius Niger's coinage was originally very limited. However, the enormous number of minor varieties - such as the remarkably well struck example offered here - shows that this is in fact not the case, and that output must have been monumental. No catalogue of his coinage is without numerous lacunae. The mints involved were, of course, in the East, Niger's primary imperial mint based at Antioch where he held court, and probably a subsidiary mint based at Caesarea in Cappadocia. After three successive defeats at the hands of his rival, Septimius Severus, Niger was finally captured and executed along with his entire family in AD 194. It appears that Severus then ordered the recall of Niger's coinage, and his instructions were meticulously followed.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 12,000

Ex Imagines Imperatorvm Sale (Aureo & Calicó, 8 February 2012), 138.



3178
Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (3.20 g), AD 193-211. Emesa, AD 194/5. IMP CAE L SEP SE-V PERT AVG COS II, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* FELICITAS TEMPOR, gain ear between crossed cornuacopiae. RIC 374a; BMC 347, note; RSC 141b. Area of weakness on the borders from 6 to 9 o'clock and on the corresponding reverse not effecting the legends. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value.....\$300 - 350

Ex A. Lynn Collection.



3179
Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (2.7 g), AD 193-211. Laodicea ad Mare, AD 198-200. L SEPT SEV AVG I-MP XI PART MA-X, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* COS I-I P P, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm. RIC 503a; BMC 655-6; RSC 96. Boldly struck and well centered on a nice full size flan. Intricately detailed portrait. Lustrous with delicate iridescent toning. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$500 - 600



3180
Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (3.48 g), AD 193-211. Rome, AD 200. SEVERVS AVG PART MAX, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* PROVID AVGG, Providentia standing facing, head left, holding wand over globe and scepter. RIC 166; BMC 197; RSC 586. Well struck on a full flan, nicely toned with hints of iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$250 - 300

Ex A. Lynn Collection; CNG 50 (23 June 1999), 1563.



3181

Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (3.16 g), AD 193-211. Rome, ca. AD 200/1. SEVERVS AVG PART MAX, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* RESTITVTOR VRBIS, emperor standing facing, head left, sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar, holding inverted spear. RIC 167a; BMC 202; RSC 599. Well struck with a finely defined portrait, lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$250 - 300

Ex A. Lynn Collection.



3182

Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (3.50 g), AD 193-211. Rome, AD 203. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* P M TR P XI COS III P P, Fortuna seated left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; below seat, wheel. RIC 189b; BMC 432-3; RSC 461. Lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex A. Lynn Collection.



3183

Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (3.37 g), AD 193-211. Rome, AD 210/1. SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* VICTORIAE B-RIT, Victory seated left on shield, balancing shield set on knee and holding palm. RIC 335; BMC 61-2; RSC 731. Lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

In AD 208 Septimius Severus led his legions into Britian with the intent to subdue Caledonia. According to Dio Cassius, "Severus invaded Caledonia. But as he advanced through the country he experienced countless hardships in cutting down the forests, leveling the heights, filling up the swamps, and bridging the rivers; but he fought no battle and beheld no enemy in battle array" (Romaika, lxxvii.13.1-2). Thus the Caledonians seemingly conducted a successful guerrilla defense, although this did not pre-

vent them from eventually seeking terms in AD 210, which Severus granted on condition they relinquish control of the Central Lowlands. Later in the year the Caledonians joined with another tribe, the Maeatae, revolted and resumed the war with the Romans.

During the entirety of the British campaign, Severus suffered heavily from gout and had to be carried on a litter. He fell fatally ill early in AD 211 and was evacuated to Eboracum, modern York, where he died on 4 February. Although Caracalla continued to campaign in Caledonia into AD 212, his attentions were called for elsewhere and he soon made peace with the native Britons.

Estimated Value..... \$250 - 300

Ex A. Lynn Collection; Freeman & Sear 7 (22 February 2002), 505.

3184

Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (3.45 g), AD 193-211. Rome, AD 210/1. SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* VICTORIA-E BRIT, Victory standing facing, head right, holding long palm and resting hand on small round shield attached to palm tree. RIC 336; BMC 57; RSC 730. Lightly toned and very scarce. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex A. Lynn Collection.



3185

Divus Septimius Severus. Silver Denarius (3.59 g), died AD 211. Rome, under Caracalla and Geta, AD 211. DIVO SEVERO PIO, bare head of Septimius Severus right. *Reverse:* CONSE-CRATIO, multi-tiered funeral pyre surmounted by facing quadriga. RIC 191F; BMC 27; RSC 89. **Rare.** Well struck on a full size flan with lovely old cabinet toning. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$500 - 600

Ex A. Lynn Collection.



3186

Julia Domna. Silver Denarius (2.80 g), Augusta, AD 193-217. Laodicea ad Mare, under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, ca. AD 198-202. IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Julia Domna right. *Reverse:* HIL-A-RITAS, Hilaritas standing facing, head left, holding long palm and cornucopiae. RIC IV 639 (Severus); BMCRE 600 (Severus); RSC 72. Boldly struck and well centered, lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg (5 February 2013), 4494.





3187

Julia Domna, with Geta, as Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.22 g), Augusta, AD 193-217. Rome, under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, AD 201/2. *IVLIA AVGVSTA*, draped bust of Julia Domna right. *Reverse: P SEPT GETA CAES PONT*, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta right. RIC 571; BMC 60; RSC 1. Very Rare. Lightly toned. **About Extremely Fine.**

The dynastic types of the Severan dynasty have long been favorites amongst collectors of Roman Imperial coinage. They come in various permutations, different metals, and from different Imperial mints. The purpose was to legitimate the Severan dynasty after the tumultuous reign of Commodus and the subsequent years of civil war, and to sustain the idea of dynastic rule that had been reestablished by Marcus Aurelius, whom Severus claimed was his father. It appears that all of the Severan dynastic issues were struck at the same time, in AD 201/2, at the time that Severus and Caracalla assumed the joint consulate for AD 202.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500



3188

Caracalla. Silver Denarius (2.9 g), as Caesar, AD 196-198. Rome, under Septimius Severus, AD 200. *ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS*, laureate and draped bust of Caracalla right. *Reverse: PONTIF TR P III*, Caracalla, as Sol, standing facing, head left, holding globe and inverted spear. RIC 30b; BMC 179-83; RSC 413. Well struck and well centered on a full flan with intricate detail. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3576.



3189

Caracalla, with Geta, as Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.13 g), AD 198-209. Laodicea ad Mare, ca. AD 199. IMP CAE M AVR A-NT AVG P TR P II, laureate and draped bust of Caracalla right. *Reverse:* P SEPTIMIUS GETA CAES, bare-headed and draped bust of Geta right. RIC -; BMC -; RSC -; CNG 90, 1617 (same rev. die); MMAG XXV, 625 (same obv. die). **Very Rare.** Full legends, lightly toned *Unrecorded in the standard references, and seemingly one of only three or four known specimens.* **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$2,000 - 2,500

3190

Caracalla. Silver Denarius (3.8 g), AD 198-217. Laodicea ad Mare, AD 200/1. ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS, laureate and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, slight drapery on far shoulder, breastplate decorated with small aegis. *Reverse:* VIRT AVGG, Virtus standing facing, head left, holding Victory and inverted spear. RIC -; BMC -; RSC 664b. Scarce. Fine style, virtually as struck and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

A remarkable bust type for the young Caracalla, noted only for this issue from Laodicea (see Hess-Leu 41, 24 April 1969, 313).

Estimated Value\$500 - 600





3191

Caracalla. Silver Denarius (3.26 g), AD 198-217. Rome, AD 212. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head of Caracalla right. *Reverse:* PM TR P XV COS III P P, armored elephant walking right. RIC 199; BMC 47; RSC 208. Scarce. Virtually as struck on a nice full flan. Lustrous surfaces, delicately toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

The elephant on this coin likely represents a beast presented for the public games held in AD 212. By this time in Roman history the elephant was quite a familiar creature, legionaries having first encountered elephants at the Battle of Heraclea against Pyrrhos of Epiros in 280 BC. Unlike the Greeks who used the beasts primarily for military purposes - one might think of the elephant as the ancient version of the tank - the Romans most often used the animal in triumphal processions and at public spectacles where, of course, many were brutally butchered for the enjoyment of the Roman mob. There was amongst some Romans, however, a certain awe or respect for these highly intelligent creatures. Pliny wrote "[the] elephant... in intelligence approaches the nearest to man. It understands the language of its country, it obeys commands, and it remembers all the duties which it has been taught. It is sensible alike of the pleasures of love and glory, and, to a degree that is rare among men even, possesses notions of honesty, prudence, and equity; it has a religious respect also for the stars, and a veneration for the sun and the moon." (Natural History, viii.1).

Estimated Value\$2,000 - 2,500

Ex NAC 46 (2 April 2008), 625.

3192

Caracalla. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), AD 198-217. Rome, AD 212/3. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head of Caracalla right. *Reverse:* PROPECTIO AVG, emperor, in military attire, standing right, holding spear; behind him, soldier standing right, holding vexillum. RIC 226; BMC 95-6; RSC 509. Lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3577.





3193

Caracalla. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), AD 198-217. Rome, AD 213. *ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT*, laureate head of Caracalla right. *Reverse: P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P*, Hercules, nude, standing facing, head left, holding branch, club and lion's skin. RIC 206a; BMC 48; RSC 220. Lustrous surfaces. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$200 - 250

3194

Caracalla. Silver Denarius (2.97 g), AD 198-217. Rome, AD 215. *ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM*, laureate head of Caracalla right. *Reverse: P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P*, Aesculapius standing facing, head left, resting serpent-entwined staff on ground; at feet to right, globe. RIC 251; BMC 103-4; RSC 302. Well struck on a nice full flan and perfectly centered. Lightly toned with hints of iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$200 - 250



3195

Caracalla. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), AD 198-217. Rome, AD 215. *ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM*, laureate head of Caracalla right. *Reverse: P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P*, Fides standing facing, head left, holding standard in either hand. RIC 266; BMC 143-5; RSC 315. Well struck and perfectly centered. Lightly toned with hints of iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$200 - 250



3196

Geta. Silver Denarius (2.7 g), as Caesar, AD 198-209. Laodicea ad Mare, under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, AD 198-200. L SEPTIMIUS GETA CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta right. *Reverse:* SPEI PERPETVAE, Spes advancing left, holding flower and lifting hem of skirt. Cf. RIC 96 (bust); BMC 688; RSC 192a. Boldly struck on a full flan and fine style. Gorgeous iridescent toning on both sides. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$500 - 600



3197

Geta. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), as Caesar, AD 198-209. Laodicea ad Mare, under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, AD 200-202. P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta right. *Reverse:* VICT AE-TE-R-N, Victory flying left, holding open diadem in both hands over shield set on low base. RIC 101; BMC 723; RSC 206. Well struck and well centered, delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3581.



3198

Macrinus. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), AD 217-218. Rome. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right. *Reverse:* FIDES MILITVM, Fides standing facing, head right, resting foot on globe, holding two standards. RIC 67; BMC 65; RSC 23f. Well struck and well centered on a large flan, lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The first equestrian to attain the throne of Rome, Macrinus was of Berber descent from Mauretania. He had been a notable jurist, served as an important bureaucrat under Septimius Severus, and under Caracalla became prefect of the Praetorian Guard. Suspecting that Caracalla would execute him because of a prophesy that told he would depose and succeed the emperor - and indeed, according to Dio Cassius, members of Macrinus' staff had been re-assigned by Caracalla - Macrinus feared for his life. He was thus perhaps involved in the murder of Caracalla in early April AD 217; he was certainly present during the event, although if he was involved he managed to deflect blame from himself. By April 11, Macrinus had proclaimed himself emperor and named his young son, Diadumenian, as Caesar.

Macrinus' short reign was marred by military incompetence and appeasement of Rome's enemies. The worst of these was his defeat by the historically inferior Parthians under Artabanos IV, and he forced to pay an enormous indemnity of 200 million sesterii in return for peace. This led to a loss of popularity with his legions, which was exploited by Caracalla's aunt, Julia Maesa, and his cousins, Julia Soaemias and Julia Mamaea. The Severan women had the soldiers of Legio III Gallica based at Raphana proclaim Soaemias's son, Elagabalus, emperor, and they marched on Macrinus' base at Antioch. Macrinus was soundly defeated after his troops deserted him, and he was subsequently captured and executed after fleeing towards Rome disguised as a courier.

Estimated Value..... \$700 - 800

3199

Diadumenian. Silver Denarius (2.80 g), as Caesar, AD 217-218. Rome, under Macrinus, AD 217. M OPEL ANT DIADVME^NIAN CAES, bare-headed and draped bust of Diadumenian right. *Reverse:* PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian, in military attire, standing left, head right, holding standard and scepter; behind him, two standards. RIC 102; BMC 87-91; RSC 3. Virtually as struck, lustrous. Outstanding portraiture. **Nearly Mint State.**

This attractive silver denarius was struck in Rome soon after Diadumenian's elevation to the rank of Caesar, perhaps in celebration of his ninth birthday in September, AD 217. The obverse displays the Roman master of coin portraiture during the Severan era and wonderfully conveys the subject's youth and innocence. The reverse depicts Diadumenian standing amid Roman military standards in his role as 'Prince of Youth,' a title traditionally given to the heir to the imperial throne.

Estimated Value..... \$2,000 - 2,500

Ex Goldberg 72 (5 February 2013), 4177; NAC 62 (16 June 2011), 2409; Gorny & Mosch 142 (10 October 2005), 2762.



3200

Diadumenian. Silver Denarius (3.21 g), as Caesar, AD 217-218. Rome, under Macrinus, AD 218. M OPEL ANT DIADVME^NIAN CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right. *Reverse:* SPE-S PVBLICA, Spes advancing left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. RIC 117; BMC 92.3; RSC 21a. Well struck on both sides on a wide flan. Nice bold portrait with luster present. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex CNG 79 (17 September 2008), 1154.





3201

Elagabalus. Silver Denarius (2.6 g), AD 218-222. Rome, AD 219/20. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus right. Reverse: PAX AVGVSTI, Pax running left, holding branch and scepter. RIC 125; BMC 223-4; RSC 120. Well struck and lustrous, lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg 72 (5 February 2013), 4519 (part).



3202

Elagabalus. Silver Denarius (3.2 g), AD 218-222. Rome, AD 221/2. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus right. Reverse: ABVNDAN-TIA AVG, Abundantia standing facing, head left, emptying contents from cornucopiae; in right field, star. RIC 56; BMC 189; RSC 1a. Boldly struck on a large flan, lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg 72 (5 February 2013), 4519 (part).

3203

Elagabalus. Silver Denarius (3.0 g), AD 218-222.
 Rome, AD 221/2. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus right. *Reverse:* LIBERTAS AVG, Libertas standing facing, head left, holding pileus and scepter; in right field, star. RIC 107; BMC 221; RSC 92. Well struck on both sides and nicely centered. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$200 - 250



3204

Elagabalus. Silver Denarius (3.1 g), AD 218-222.
 Rome, AD 221/2. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus right, with 'horn' above forehead. *Reverse:* SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG, emperor standing facing, head left, sacrificing from patera over altar and holding branch; in left field, star. RIC 146; BMC 232-3; RSC 276. Well struck on both sides, lightly toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The reverse presents Elagabalus as high priest of the Emesan sun god, El-Gabal, an office he had inherited (or perhaps purchased) through the machinations of his grandmother, Julia Maesa. Elagabalus brought the cult with him to Rome, but due to his religious fanatacism for the Emesan cult and his otherwise perverse eccentricities, he so offended the Roman populace that the Praetorians mutinied and murdered both the emperor and his mother, tossing their mutilated corpses into the Tiber to be washed out to sea.

Estimated Value \$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg 72 (5 February 2013), 4519 (part)



Annia Faustina - of the Highest Rarity and Probably the Finest in Extant







3205

Annia Faustina. Silver Denarius (3.22 g), Augusta, AD 221. Rome, under Elagabalus. ANNIA FAVSTINA AVG, draped bust of Annia Faustina right. *Reverse: CONCORDIA, Elagabalus, togate, and Annia Faustina, draped, standing facing one another, clasping hands; between, star.* RIC 232; BMC p. 570, †; RSC 1. A superb example, boldly struck with the head of Annia in high relief. Lovely bluish and rose iridescent tone. A fantastic coin and certainly a highlight of this important collection. *Of the highest rarity, only the fifth specimen known and possibly the finest. One of the greatest rarities of the entire Imperial series. Extremely Fine.*

Although of uncertain parentage, Annia Faustina was descended from the emperor Marcus Aurelius on both sides of her family. She shared a close personal friendship with the Severan matriarch and emperor Elagabalus' grandmother, Julia Maesa, who encouraged her to marry her grandson in an effort to help salvage his reputation, which at this point was considerably tarnished for having married a Vestal Virgin on top of numerous other offenses to Roman sensibilities. Although we do not know her motivations for doing so, Annia Faustina agreed to the marriage, this in spite of an age difference of a generation (she was at least twice as old as the prospective groom), and the fact that she was already married. She divorced her husband, who was promptly executed on trumped-up charges of treason, and consummated her marriage to Elagabalus in either June or July AD 221. The emperor soon grew tired of her, however, and they divorced before the year was over, her retiring to private life, and Elagabalus remarrying his second wife, Aquilia Severa.

A great rarity in the Roman series, there are but five denarii of Annia Faustina known, two of which reside in museum collections (Paris and Madrid). The other two examples that are available to collectors, Leu 22, 316 = Jameson Collection, 214 and Gorny & Mosch 155, 342, share the same dies as our specimen.

Estimated Value..... \$100,000-UP

Ex NAC 64 (17-18 May 2012), 1226; Triton XII (5 January 2009), 704.



3206

Julia Maesa. Silver Denarius (2.4 g), Augusta, AD 218-224/5. Rome, under Elagabalus, AD 218-220. *IVLIA MAESA AVG*, draped bust of Julia Maesa right. *Reverse: FECVNDI-TAS AVG*, Fecunditas standing facing, head left, extending hand over small child standing facing her and holding cornucopiae. RIC 249; BMC 61; RSC 8. Well struck and well centered, delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$250 - 300

3207

Julia Soaemias. Silver Denarius (2.88 g), Augusta, AD 218-222. Rome, under Elagabalus, AD 218-220. *IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG*, draped bust of Julia Soaemias right. *Reverse: VENVS CAELESTIS*, Venus seated left, holding apple and scepter; at her feet, child standing right. RIC 243; BMC 55-60; RSC 14. Scarce. Well struck and perfectly centered. Lustrous and delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$600 - 700

Ex NAC 39 (16 May 2007), 144.



3208

Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius (2.5 g), AD 222-235. Rome, AD 225. *IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG*, laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right. *Reverse: P M TR P IIII COS P P*, Mars advancing right, carrying spear and holding trophy over right shoulder. RIC 45; BMC 246-9; RSC 260. Boldly struck with the portrait in high relief, lustrous. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$150 - 200

Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3598.



3209

Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius (3.0 g), AD 222-235. Rome, AD 226. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right. *Reverse:* PAX AVG, Pax advancing left, holding olive branch and scepter. RIC 168; BMC 363-367; RSC 187. Lustrous. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$200 - 250

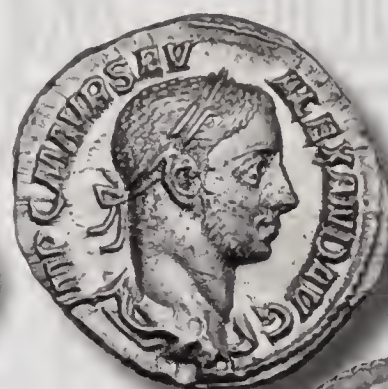
Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3599.

3210

Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius (3.0 g), AD 222-235. Rome, AD 227. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right. *Reverse:* P M TR P VI C-OS P P, Mars advancing right, carrying spear and holding trophy over far shoulder. RIC 61; BMC 409-13; RSC 305. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value..... \$150 - 200

Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3589.



3211

Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius (3.2 g), AD 222-235. Rome, AD 229. IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate head of Severus Alexander right. *Reverse:* P M TR P VIII C-OS III P P, Mars advancing left, carrying olive branch, spear and shield. RIC 92; BMC 603-5; RSC 365. Lustrous with a delicate golden tone. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$150 - 200

Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3591.



3212
Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius (3.9 g), AD 222-235. Rome, AD 232. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right. Reverse: MARS VLTOR, Mars advancing right, holding spear and shield. RIC 246; BMC 837; RSC 161c. Boldly struck on a large flan and lustrous. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$300 - 350



3213
Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius (3.01 g), AD 222-235. Rome, AD 232. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander right. Reverse: SPES PVBLICA, Spes advancing left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. RIC 254; BMC 897-900; RSC 546. Well struck and lustrous, lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$300 - 350

Ex Davisson's 29 (16 December 2010), 66.



3214
Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius (3.26 g), AD 222-235. Rome, AD 233. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander right. Reverse: P M TR P X-II COS III P P, Sol advancing left, extending arm and holding whip. RIC 120; BMC 930-1; RSC 440. Boldly struck on both sides, well centered and lustrous. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$300 - 350

Ex Lanz 150 (13 December 2010), 358.

Stunning Quality Denarius of Orbiana



3215

Orbiana. Silver Denarius (3.16 g), Augusta, AD 225-227. Rome, under Severus Alexander, AD 225. SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Orbiana right. *Reverse:* CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia seated left, holding patera and double cornucopiae. RIC 319; BMC 287-90; RSC 1. **Rare.** Nice and bold with the portrait in high relief, all perfectly centered. Virtually as struck, lustrous and lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$3,000 - 3,500



3216

Maximinus I 'Thrax'. Silver Denarius (3.41 g), AD 235-238. Rome, AD 235/6. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus I right. *Reverse:* PROVIDENTIA AVG, Providentia standing facing, head left, holding wand over globe at feet to left and cornucopiae. RIC 13; BMC 15-6; RSC 77. Boldly struck on a huge flan and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$250 - 300

Ex Helios 2 (25-26 November 2008), 360.





3217

Maximinus I 'Thrax'. Silver Denarius (3.3 g), AD 235-238. Rome, AD 235/6. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus I right. Reverse: S-ALVS AVGVSTI, Salus seated left, feeding from patera serpent coiled around altar, resting elbow on side of throne. RIC 14; BMC 21-2; RSC 85. Needle sharp with a deep reddish tone. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

This denarius utilizes an early, idealized portrait of Maximinus that resembles Severus Alexander. His later coin portraits are more true-to-life, showing his large chin and other heavy facial features. According to the ancient author and contemporary, Herodian, Maximinus was "of such frightening appearance and colossal size that there is no obvious comparison to be drawn with any of the best-trained Greek athletes or warrior elite of the barbarians" (Herodian vii.1.2). This has lead some modern researchers to suspect that Maximinus suffered from some form of growth disorder, such as gigantism or acromegaly.

Estimated Value..... \$250 - 300



3218

Maximinus I 'Thrax'. Silver Denarius (3.0 g), AD 235-238. Rome, AD 235/6. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus I right. Reverse: VICTO-R-I-A AVG, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm. RIC 16; BMC 25-6; RSC 99. Boldly struck on both sides and perfectly centered, attractively toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value..... \$250 - 300





3219

Diva Paulina. Silver Denarius (2.5 g), died ca. AD 235. Rome, under Maximinus I, AD 236. DIVA PAVLINA, veiled and draped bust of Paulina right. *Reverse:* CONSECratio, peacock in full splendor standing facing, head left. RIC 1; BMC 135; RSC 1. **Rare.** A marvelous portrait of Paulina! Luster present, all delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Paulina was the wife of the Thracian emperor, Maximinus I, and predeceased his elevation to the throne in AD 235. In 236 Maximinus elevated his young son, Maximus, to the rank of Caesar and had Paulina deified by the Roman Senate.

Estimated Value\$2,000 - 2,500



3220

Maximus. Silver Denarius (3.5 g), Caesar, AD 235-238. Rare. Rome, AD 236/7. MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed and draped bust of Maximus right. *Reverse:* PRINCIVVENTVTIS, prince standing left, holding baton and transverse spear; behind, two standards. RIC 3; BMC 211-2; RSC 10. Wonderful detailed portrait of Maximus. Luster present and delicately toned. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation Collection (Goldberg 72, 5 February 2013), 4183; NFA, early 1970s.



Amazing Quality Denarius of Gordian I Africanus





3221

Gordian I Africanus. Silver Denarius (3.19 g), AD 238. Rome. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian I right. Reverse: P M T-R P COS P P, emperor, togate, standing facing, head left, holding branch and short scepter. RIC 1; BMC 1-3; RSC 2. An exceptional example, needle sharp with an amazing portrait of the emperor. Luster present and delicately toned. *Very rare and one of the finest specimens known. Nearly Mint State.*

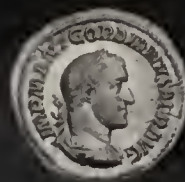
Discontent with the rule of Maximinus I, who was viewed as a barbarian by Rome's elite and was generally hated otherwise due to heavy taxation to finance his military operations against the Germans and Sarmatians, led to three serious revolts. The first two were ruthlessly suppressed. The third started in Africa, where wealthy landowners revolted against the heavy financial burdens imposed by a corrupt local treasury official who was using false judgments for extortion. The landowners equipped their clients and farmhands with whatever weapons and farm tools were handy, slew the offending treasury official and his bodyguard, then proclaimed the aging governor, Marcus Antonius Gordianus Sempronianus, and his son as co-emperors. The Senate in Rome quickly backed the cause of the African landowners, affirming the elevation of Gordian I and Gordian II as co-emperors. Upon hearing the news of the revolt, Maximinus, who was wintering in Sirmium, prepared his armies and marched on Rome.

The reign of the Gordiani was short-lived, lasting at most a mere 36 days. Capellianus, the governor of Numidia, controlled the only legion in the area and nursed a long-standing grudge against the Gordiani. He assembled his troops, the veteran legio III Augusta, and marched on Carthage where he easily overwhelmed the ragtag forces of the Gordiani. Gordian II was killed in the fighting, and on hearing the news his son's death and the annihilation of the local levies, the elder Gordian hanged himself.

Estimated Value\$8,000 - 9,000

Ex A Gentleman's Collection (Triton XII, 5 January 2009), 719; Tkalec (18 February 2002), 218.

Superb Quality Denarius of Gordian II Africanus



3222

Gordian II Africanus. Silver Denarius (3.03 g), AD 238. Rome. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian II right. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm. RIC 2; BMC 28; RSC 12. Very Rare. Well struck, perfectly centered and lightly toned. A marvelous example of this important issue. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$6,000 - 7,000

Ex A Gentleman's Collection (Triton XII, 5 January 2009), 722; Tkalec (18 February 2002), 219.

3223

Pupienus. Silver Denarius (3.2 g), AD 238. Rome. IMP C M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Pupienus right. Reverse: PAX PVBLICA, Pax seated left, holding olive branch and scepter. RIC 4; BMC 46; RSC 22. Rare. Boldly struck and well centered with an outstanding, well detailed portrait. Lustrous. Mint State.

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300



3224

Pupienus. Silver Denarius (3.60 g), AD 238. Rome. IMP C M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Pupienus right. Reverse: P M TR P COS II P P, emperor, togate, standing facing, head left, holding branch and parazonium. RIC 5; BMC 50; RSC 29. Rare. Well struck and well centered, all lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value..... \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Goldberg 72 (5 February 2013), 4534.



3225

Balbinus. Silver Denarius (3.2 g), AD 238. Rome. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus right. Reverse: PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, Providentia standing facing, head left, hold wand over globe at feet to left and cornucopiae. RIC 7; BMC 3; RSC 23. Rare. Boldly struck on both sides on a wide flan. A splendid example of this rare issue and nicely toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

After the death of the Gordiani, the Senate nominated two of their own, Balbinus and Pupienus, as joint emperors to oppose Maximinus I who was then quickly marching towards Italy at the head of his legions from the Balkans. Pupienus had risen through the ranks of the military before becoming a senator and was thus the natural choice to lead the defense in northern Italy, while Balbinus stayed behind in Rome to shore up support there. When Maximinus' troops arrived before Aquileia, lack of provisions caused them to mutiny. They murdered the emperor and his son and paraded their disembodied heads on lances which they carried to Rome.

Although Maximinus was now out of the way, the city of Rome remained in a state of turmoil. The joint emperors, being wealthy patricians, were not well liked by the inhabitants who forced the Senate to nominate as Caesar the grandson and nephew of the Gordiani, Gordian III. Despite this attempt at appeasement, however, the people were in open revolt. Fire had been set to the city, causing much devastation and making many homeless. To make matters worse, the co-emperors were mutually suspicious of one another. In the ensuing disorder, the Praetorian Guard broke into the palace and murdered both emperors, elevating the young Gordian III as the new emperor.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

Ex Steinberg, NAC 1973 Sale, lot 320.





3226

Balbinus. Silver Denarius (2.9 g), AD 238. Rare. Rome. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus right. Reverse: VICT-ORIA AVGG, Victory standing facing, head left, holding wreath and palm. RIC 8; BMC 37-8; RSC 27. Rare. Virtually as struck with a nice bold obverse, reverse from a slightly worn die and all well centered. Lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

Ex Goldberg 74 (4 June 2013), 3636.



3227

Gordian III. Silver Denarius (2.94 g), as Caesar, AD 238. Rome, under Balbinus and Pupienus, AD 238. M ANT GORDIANVS CAES, bare-headed and draped bust of Gordian III right. Reverse: PIETAS A-VGG, priestly emblems: lituus, knife, jug, simpulum and sprinkler. RIC 1; BMC 62-3; RSC 182. Rare. Virtually as struck on a huge flan with intricate detail on both sides. Lustrous and lightly toned. **Nearly Mint State.**

Gordian III was the grandson and nephew of the respective emperors Gordian I and Gordian II. After their deaths, the Roman Senate elevated the elderly senators Balbinus and Pupienus as co-rulers, but their rule was not popular. To appease the discontent caused by this senatorial appointment, the Senate raised the young Gordian to the rank of Caesar and had coins with his likeness struck. A short time later the co-emperors Balbinus and Pupienus were murdered by the Praetorian Guard, and Gordian became sole rule. Because of his tender age, management of the affairs of state were left in the hands of Rome's aristocratic families.



Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

Private purchase from Ed Waddell.



3228

Gordian III. Silver Denarius (3.40 g), AD 238-244. Rome, AD 240. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right. *Reverse:* DIANA LV-CI-FERA, Diana standing facing, head right, holding torch in both hands. RIC 127; RSC 69. Perfectly centered and lustrous. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$200 - 250

Ex Goldberg 72 (5 February 2013), 4549.

3229

Gordian III. Silver Denarius (3.1 g), AD 238-244. Rome, AD 241-243. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right. *Reverse:* P M TR P III COS II P P, Apollo seated left, holding branch and resting elbow on lyre. RIC 114; RSC 238. Struck on a huge flan and lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$150 - 200

Ex Goldberg 69 (29 May 2012), 3604.

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Extremely Rare Denarius of Tranquillina





3230

Tranquillina. Silver Denarius (3.0 g), Augusta, AD 241-244. Rome, under Gordian III. SABINIA TRANQUILLINA AVG, diademed and draped bust right. Reverse: CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia seated left, holding patera and double cornucopiae. RIC 252; RSC 1a. Virtually as struck, nicely toned. Extremely rare and probably the finest of very few specimens known. Nearly Mint State.

Tranquillina, the daughter of the Praetorian Prefect Timesitheus, married Gordian III in AD 241. The couple had no children, and while it is assumed that she survived her husband, her fate after his death is not known. All of Tranquillina's imperial coinage is, inexplicably, extremely rare.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 18,000

Ex The Barry Feirstein Collection (NAC, 16 May, 2007), 153; earlier privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk.

3231

Aurelian. "Silver" Denarius (2.4 g), AD 270-275. Very scarce. Rome, AD 275. IMP AVRELI-ANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right. Reverse: VICT-O-RI-A AVG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm; A. RIC 73; BN 243. Virtually as struck with silver wash still present. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value\$400 - 500

Ex New York Sale XX (7-8 January 2009), 445.

The Last Collectible Denarius

3232

Carausius. Silver Denarius (3.98 g), Romano-British Emperor, AD 287-293. London, ca. AD 287. IMP I CARAVSIVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carausius right. Reverse: RENOVAT ROMANO, she-wolf standing right, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; RSR (Rs retrograde). Cf. RIC 571; cf. Shiel 68; cf. RSC 82. Very Rare. Toned. Extremely Fine.

Carausius was the commander of the Roman fleet stationed in the English Channel who usurped power, gaining control over Britain and of part of Gaul. While the vast majority of his coin types were debased antoniniani as circulated in the official Empire, he also struck aurei and silver denarii of very high purity, the likes of which had not been seen for many years. The legends and types of his denarii, as is the case with the the coin offered here showing the she-wolf and twins motif combined with the legend RENOVAT ROMANO, evoked traditional Roman virtues. This of course is highly interesting coming from a province at the edge of the Roman world, but it clearly espouses Carausius' ideology that he was in fact restoring Rome and not simply another military opportunist as had beset the Roman Empire for the past half century.

Of more novel interest is the abbreviation RSR in the exergue. This had always been assumed to be a mintmark, the precise meaning never satisfactorily resolved. However, it turns out that it is not actually a mintmark at all! Guy de la Bédoyère, "Carausius, RSR and I.N.P.C.D.A.," NC 1998, pp. 79-88, shows a Virgilian connection, the RSR being an abbreviation for Redeunt Saturnia regna, and INPCDA found on other Carausian coins the abbreviation for Iam nova progenies, caelo Demittitur alto. These phrases come from the sixth and seventh lines of Virgil's Fourth Eclogue on the Golden Age, and translate "now Virgin Justice returns, and Saturn's reign: now a new race descends from the heavens above." Any educated person in the Roman world would have recognized the abbreviation; thus it played perfectly into Carausius's clearly-defined ideology of restoring the virtues of Rome.

Estimated Value\$4,000 - 5,000

Ex Helios 4 (14 October 2009), 694; A. Lynn Collection; CNG 54 (14 June 2000), 1792.

End of Denarii Collection





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